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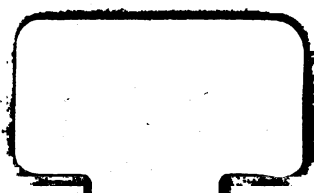
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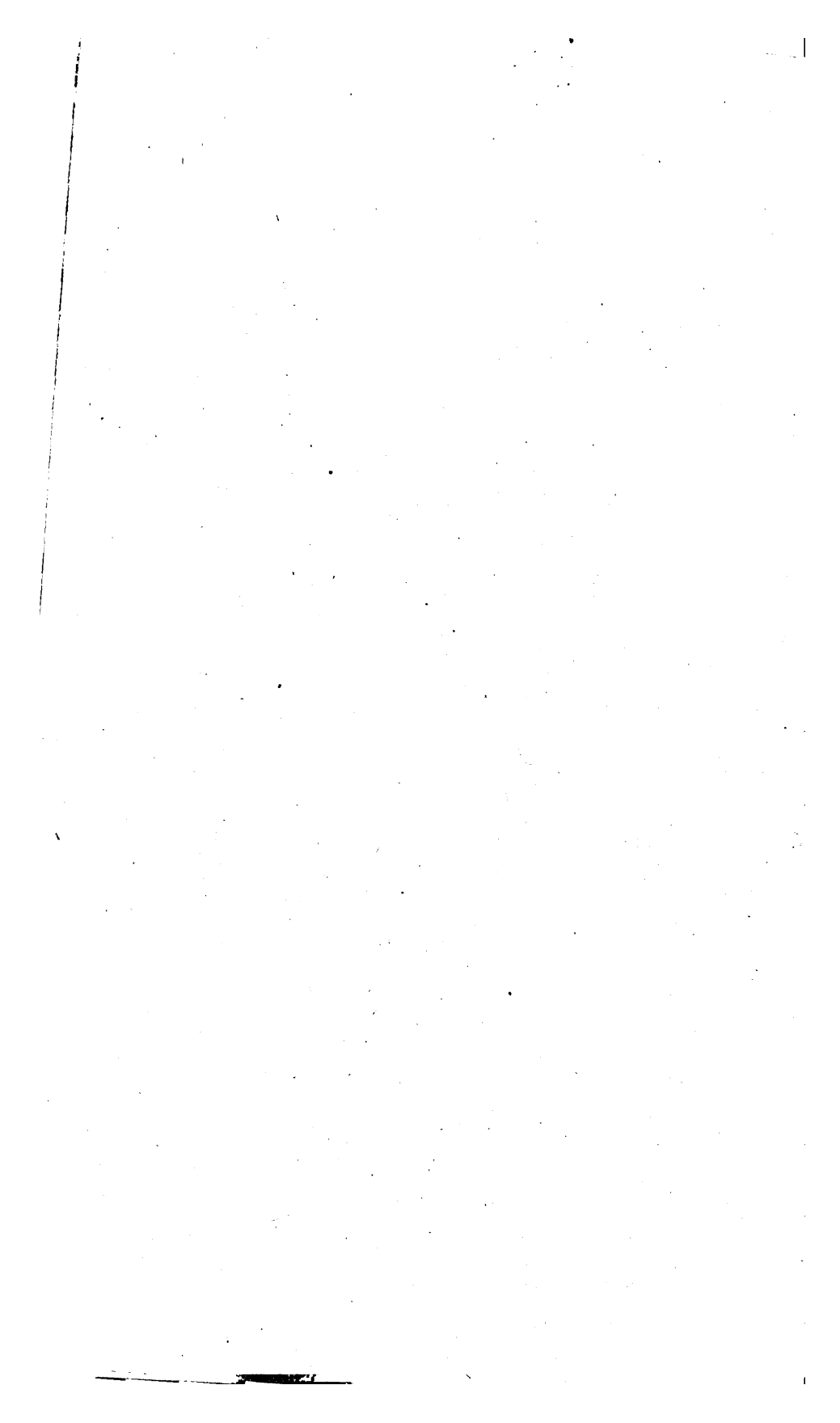
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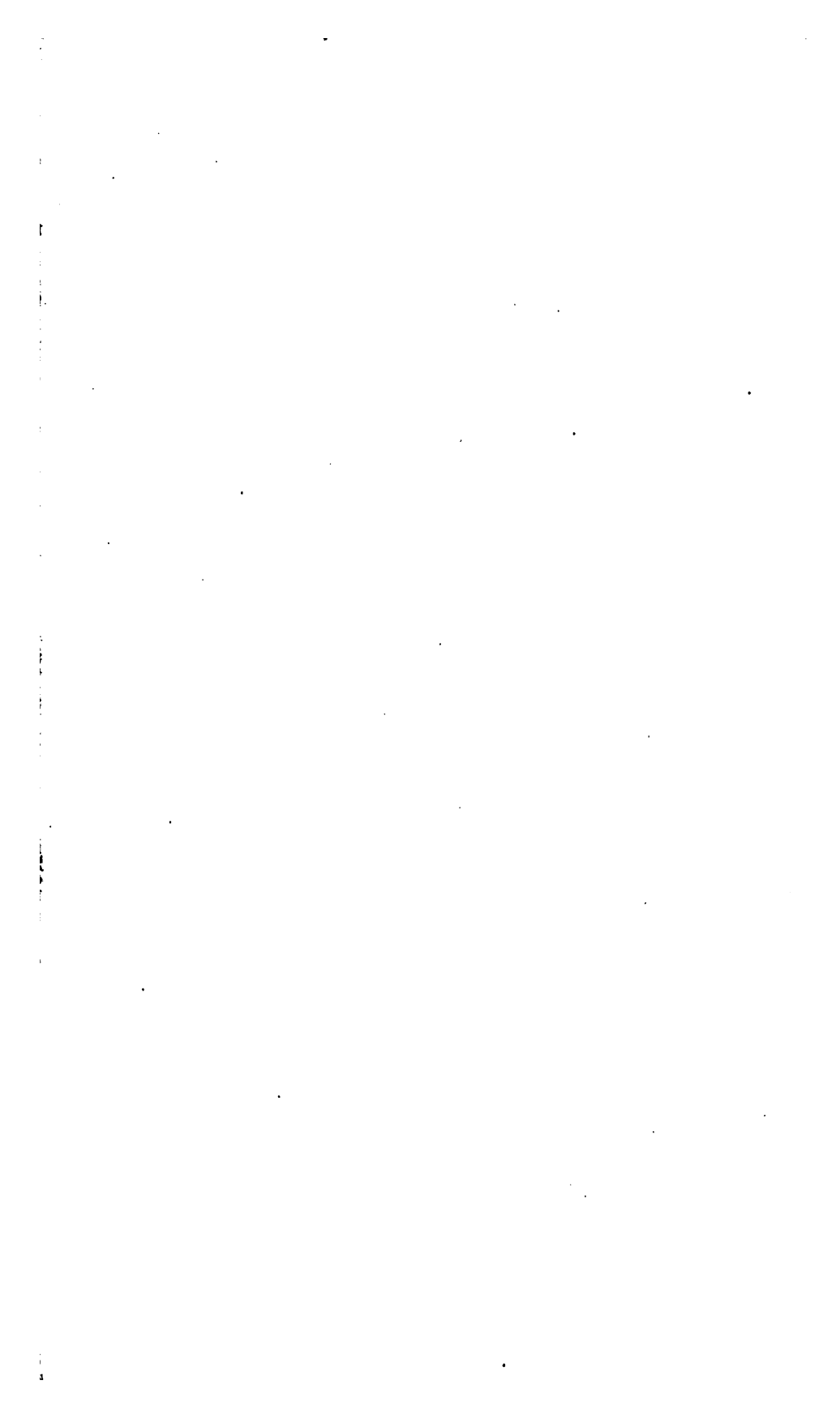
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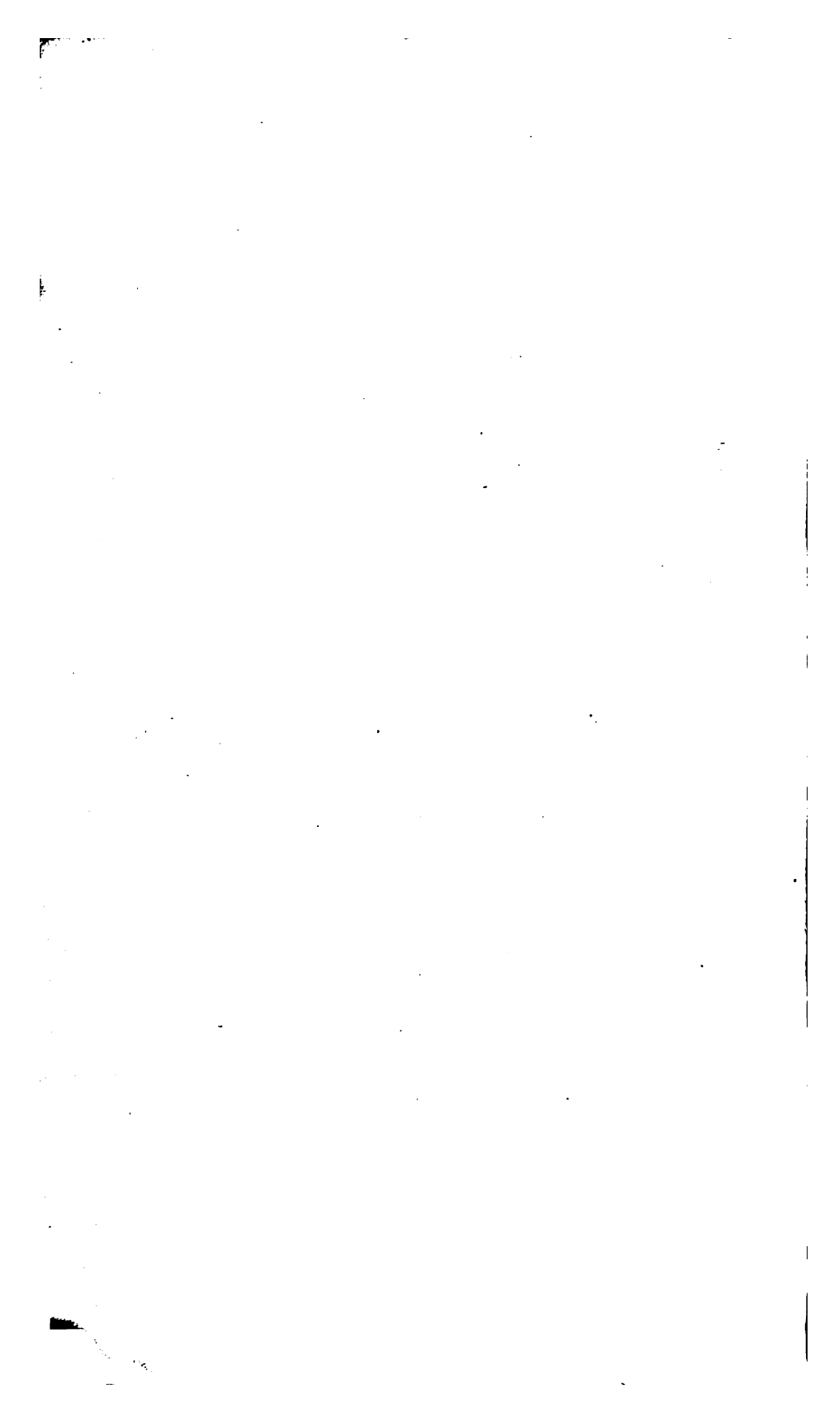


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MXI

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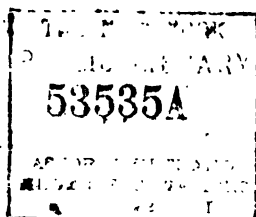
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Page 62, line 3, for page 55, read 56. Page 67, line 4, for page 63, read 64. Page 74, line 18, for page 72, read 73.

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P R E F A C E.

TH E following Treatise is the result of many years experience. Its publication proceeds not from any lucrative view, or the vanity of becoming an author. The chief motive which induced me to this undertaking was, the solicitation of some friends, and many gentlemen and farmers, who had been my employers during the period I practised Farriery; and a sincere desire of being useful to young Farriers, as well as the Public in general.

In consequence, I was prevailed upon to offer them to the Public, notwithstanding the great opposition I met with from some Farriers, who were implacable enemies to the publication of this Work, and whom such a precedent so nearly concerned. But let the candid reader, who has the least skill in Farriery, give diligent attention

Amphail May 1722

P R E F A C E.

attention to the symptoms which appear on the afflicted horse, and, by comparing them with the rules and examples in the following treatise, he will be able, in a short time, to understand the disorder; and by carefully applying and administering such Recipes as are prescribed for its cure, with good drugs, will be enabled to effect his intention, in the most obstinate diseases. This will discover the design of those, who made it their grand aim and purpose to suppress the publication,

The Author flatters himself, this Work will give the utmost satisfaction to the Public, having been proved and established by an extensive practice. The Writer having served a regular apprenticeship, and nearly one year a journeyman, to the late WILLIAM FROST, Farrier, at Nottingham, and being nephew to him, was intrusted with all the secrets of his profession. The latter part of his practice was, by his own direction, several years at Newark, with great success; where he made much improvement in the ART of FARRIERY.

This Work will be found entirely new, and on a different plan from any of the kind that has yet appeared. It shews the nature and symptoms

symptoms of every disorder which that noble animal, a horse, is subject to; in the plainest manner, and its cure; a peculiar method of preparing medicine, how to give it, how to manage a horse after taking it, and the time required to take it in. Likewise is added, an Appendix, containing the preparation of different medicines, and a collection of choice Recipes for several disorders.

All superfluous historical romances are here omitted, whereby some may be of opinion this Work is too concise; but the Author has always observed, that the greatest excellency in writers, is to lay down such plain and familiar rules, with much matter in few words, as may be understood by the weakest capacity: for tedious and obscure rules, only serve to burden and perplex even the mind of the most acute apprehension.

If this method be granted to be clear, the plan adapted and well executed, needs no other recommendation than its own important and extensive use.

How far I have pursued this necessary measure, is left to the judgment and determination
of

of the impartial and judicious readers.—I shall not follow that mean and contemptible custom (which many use to raise their own reputation) of degrading the works of my predecessors, or make objection to others for my own advantage : on the contrary, am ready to confess, that we are much more indebted to the inventor of any project for the public good, than to the commenter and improver thereof.

Thus have I given a brief narrative of my undertaking, which I freely resign to the judgment of my superiors, and hope to have justice done me ; yet I expect to share the common fate of others, not only by considering that a book of this size is seldom without some small defects, but that it is impossible to satisfy ignorant and prejudiced censors.

To conclude. If, upon the whole, this book appears to be more profitable to the world, particularly to young Farriers, than Farriery books in general, it will be sufficient to induce every candid and impartial reader to excuse a few deficiencies.

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EVERY

EVERY MAN
His own FARRIER,
&c.

SECTION I.

Directions for the Management of Horses.

THE best method of treating horses is, never to bleed or purge them, except in cases which evidently require such operations. A horse's food chiefly consists of grain and herbage, which, if good in quality, and dispensed with judgment, (not omitting proper exercise and dressing) will secure him from those complicated disorders he is, by improper treatment, subject to.

2 EVERY MAN HIS

Of BLEEDING.

Phlebotomy, or bleeding, is useful when a horse stands much in the stable, is full fed, and has little or no exercise; when his legs are swelled, or his eyes look heavy, dull, red, or inflamed; also when he is thriving, or rubbing his hair off; in all inflammatory fevers; in falls, bruises, hurts of the eyes, and strains accompanied with inflammations.

To know what quantity of blood you take away, it is necessary to bleed by measure: in most cases two and a half or three quarts, may be sufficient.

The following composition is excellent for cooling and purifying the blood in horses that travel much; likewise those that stand long in the stable:

R E C I P E.

Crocus of antimony, finely levigated, half an ounce; nitre, one ounce: mix them together, and divide the whole into two parts.

Let one of these be given every night and morning, in a mash of scalded bran, or feed of corn,

corn, moistened with water, that the powder may stick thereto.

This medicine is excellent for a stallion in the spring of the year; it will keep his body cool, cause him to cast his coat, and, if given him as directed for two or three weeks, will so cleanse and purify his blood, his skin will appear as bright as silk.

S E C T I O N II.

Of PURGING.

PURGING is most proper for racehorses, hunters, and hacknies, of gross and full habit of body, that lose their appetite by full feeding, or a load of engendered crudities upon the stomach: in this case, two or three purges will be necessary. Before a purge is given, the body should be prepared; for if the drugs be bad, the consequences may be fatal, from the powerful irritations, excessive gripings, and cold sweats, which may probably chase the mucus, or lining of the guts, and end in mortification, and death.

The

4 EVERY MAN HIS

The best method of preparing a horse for physic is, to give him three mashcs of scalded bran and oats, and warm water, for three or four days together. This will so open the horse's bowels, the purge will not meet with any obstruction: but if a strong purge be given to a horse of a costive habit, it will probably occasion a violent inflammation. This may be imputed to the large tract of bowels it has to pass through, which is upwards of thirty yards; and the time the physic lies in the bowels is seldom less than twenty-four hours.

If the above directions for preparing a horse for physic be cautiously observed, there will seldom any danger ensue.

RECIPE FOR A PURGE.

*long pepper
be crushed if
enough in
order*

Aloes, eight drams; jalap, two drams; long pepper, one dram, in powder; ginger, one dram, in powder; oil of aniseed, twenty drops: make these into a ball, with a sufficient quantity of syrop of buckthorn.

This purge should be given early in the morning, on an empty stomach; in three or four hours after, give your horse a feed of scalded bran, when it is warm, and a little good hay often,

11 - instead of the recipe
Below of Red Wine

Boil smooth wheatmeal
of water like cruel &
cool it with scim. milk
this will be both Food
of the liver & alleviating
Heat within, _____

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in
wa
day
fol
lic

6 EVERY MAN HIS

For a strong hunter, or hackney, coach, or waggon-horse, the aloes may be increased to eight, nine, or ten drams, according to their strength.

Mercurial physic is proper in stubborn dry coughs, lameness of the joints, and in all kinds of eruptions, and foulness of the blood. When mercurial physic is intended to be given, *take two drams of calomel, and half an ounce of liquorice powder: make these into a ball, with conserve of roses; give it at night, and the purging ball, in page 4, the next morning.*

- 44 Some horses are subject to over-purge, especially if they catch cold; in such case, the following cordial drink will check the purging, and dispel the griping pains a horse is liable to from excess of purging;

RECIPE.

- 11 Red wine, one pint; saffron, one dram; diascordium, one ounce; mithridate, half an ounce; dulcified spirits of nitre, one ounce: dissolve the ingredients in the wine, and give it new milk warm.

Sometimes the physic does not work, but makes

o long
betwixt
strength
Powder—

OWN FARRIER. 7

makes the horse swell, which is often occasioned by bad drugs, or his not being prepared as before directed; in such cases, diuretics are the only remedy, of which give the following:

R E C I P E.

Nitre, one ounce; salt of tartar, two drams; oil of Juniper, half an ounce; caraway seeds, in powder, one ounce; castile soap, half an ounce: the soap and nitre to be dissolved in a pint of rue tea, then add the other ingredients, and give it new milk warm.

When a horse swells with phyfic, he should be walked about gently in hand, till some evacuation is obtained; if this should not succeed, recourse must be had to a cooling, purging clyster, for which give the following:

R E C I P E.

Mutton broth, one quart; Glauber's salts, four ounces; common treacle, half a pound; linseed oil, half a pint: dissolve the salts and treacle in the broth, then add to them the oil.

Before a clyster is given, a small hand should be dipped in, or rubbed with the same, and
passed

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passed up his fundament, to bring away the hardened dung, which may be the chief reason of the horse's swelling.

The clyster should be administered with a pipe ten or twelve inches long, and a strong bladder fixed at one end thereof, the liquid to be forced through the pipe, by twisting the bladder with your hands. As soon as the horse has received it, take away the pipe, and immediately put a wisp of straw to the horse's fundament, holding it there with the tail, for the space of ten minutes.

These rules are to be observed in administering all clysters; and the pipe here mentioned, is much better than a syringe, because this last will make the horse start, and cause him to return the clyster immediately.

Before I conclude this part, it will be necessary to propose a useful drink for racehorses or hunters, after a hard day's fatigue:

R E C I P E.

Sena, two ounces; salt of tartar, half an ounce; lenitive electuary, four ounces; Glauber's salts, two ounces; jalap, two drams: infuse

OWN FARRIER. 9

infuse the senna in three half pints of boiling water, strain it off, and dissolve the other ingredients therein.

This drink may be given as soon as the horse comes into the stable; after he has taken it, he must fast one hour, then give him a mash of scalded bran and oats, and warm water. If the drink be given at night, it generally begins to operate the next morning.

This drink is of excellent service in all kinds of inflammatory disorders, and in carrying off the molten grease after violent exercise, which causes great heat, restlessness, and inward sickness.—N. B. A horse should not be purged more than once a week.

SECTION III.

The windy COLIC, how known and cured.

THE windy colic is known by the following remarks. The horse often lies down, and suddenly rises again with a spring; strikes his belly with his hind feet, stamps with his fore feet, and refuses every kind of food. When this disorder is violent, it throws his body into
B convulsive

TO EVERY MAN HIS

convulsive motions ; his eyes are turned up, and his limbs stretched out as if a-dying ; his ears and feet are sometimes hot, and sometimes cold ; he falls into profuse sweats, and then into cold damps ; he strives often to stale, and turns his head frequently to his flank ; he then falls down and rolls about, and often turns on his back : this last symptom, generally proceeds from a stoppage in the urine, which attends this sort of colic ; and the pain is often increased by a load of dung pressing on the neck of the bladder.—The following drink and clyster, never fail in this disorder.

R E C I P E FOR THE DRINK.

Oil of turpentine, one ounce ; oil of juniper, half an ounce ; dulcified spirits of nitre, one ounce ; bay berries, in powder, two ounces : mix them all together in a pint of warm ale.

This drink must be given as soon as possible, after the complaint is discovered, and the following clyster : if the symptoms do not abate in two hours, repeat the drink again :

R E C I P E FOR THE CLYSTER.

Linseed, four ounces ; boil it in three quarts of water,

water till it is reduced to two, let it stand five or ten minutes, then pour off the clear, and dissolve therein four ounces of Glauber's salts; half a pound of common treacle; and one handful of common salt.

Let it here be observed, that before any clyster be administered, a small hand, well rubbed with the clyster, should be passed up the horse's fundament, in order to bring away the hardened dung, which otherwise would obstruct the clyster's passage, This will work the desired effect in all common cases.

Of the Inflammatory G R I P E S.

This sort of colic, or gripes, is attended with great danger, and, if a remedy be not *speedily* applied, often proves fatal. The disorder is attended with a fever; great heat and dryness of the mouth; the horse generally throws out bits of dung, with scalding hot water, which is offensive in smell, and his urine blackish, it is a certain sign the bowels are already mortified. In such case, there is no relief: but if the disease be undertook in an earlier stage, a cure may be easily effected. If the horse be in good condition, bleed plentifully, then give the clyster mentioned in page 13. If

If the symptoms abate not in ten minutes after the clyster, give the following drink in warm ale, which is excellent in all kinds of fevers and inflammatory disorders :

R E C I P E.

Peruvian bark, half an ounce ; nitre, one ounce ; lenitive electuary, two ounces ; Glauber's salts, one ounce ; Venice soap, half an ounce ; tincture of opium, one dram ; rue tea, one quart : dissolve the ingredients in the tea, and give it new milk warm.

This drink may be given every morning and evening, or three times a day, till the symptoms abate. No drink can be better calculated for this disorder, (except the powerful mixture for inflammatory fevers) it operates gently by stool, and briskly by urine, if given twice or thrice. If the symptoms are violent, and attended with convulsive motions, two drams of tincture of fetid, may be added to the above drink, which will be of great advantage.

N. B. In the inflammatory colic, the clyster must be repeated every four hours, till the disorder is abated.

The

The DRY GRIPES, or COLIC.

This disorder is discovered by the horse's frequent motion in straining to dung; the blackness and hardness of it; the frequent and quick motion of his tail; and by often endeavouring to stale, but can only do it in small quantities, which is occasioned by a load of dung pressing on the neck of the bladder. This sort of colic or gripes, seldom need any other assistance than the following clyster, after a small hand has been dipped therein, and passed up the fundament, to bring away the hardened dung which is lodged in the great gut.

R E C I P E FOR THE CLYSTER.

Sena, one ounce: boil it in three pints of water, and strain it off: then dissolve one handful of common salt; two ounces of Epsom salts; half a pound of treacle; half a pint of sweet oil: mix them all together and apply them as directed in the 8th page.

But if this clyster should not work a cure, give the drink ordered for the windy colic.

S E C T I O N

SECTION IV.

Of COLDS and COUGHS.

COLDS are the effects of an obstructed perspiration, by an immoderate exposure to the weather. In general, they proceed from drinking cold water after violent exercise, or by going into rivers and ponds, when overheated; it is therefore necessary to lay down a few rules relative to colds. Many people believe and know, that cold water is dangerous for horses that are heated with violent exercise; but how few are sensible that the internal parts continue hot and inflamed, long after the skin appears to be dry and cool: hence, it is necessary to observe, that a horse should be considered, while under violent exercise, and for some time after, to be in a temporary fever.

Colds are the source of a number of disorders; such as fevers, coughs, the farcy, glanders, &c. &c.

After a horse has taken cold, he is seized with a cough, heaviness and dulness, which affect him more or less, according to its severity; his

his eyes are moist and watery; the kernels about the ears, and under the jaws, swell; his nose gleans; and he rattles in breathing. When the cold is violent he will be feverish, and lose his appetite. The following is an excellent remedy, and has been given with great success.

R E C I P E.

Diapente, one ounce; cream of tartar, one ounce; conserve of hips, half an ounce; balsam of sulphur, sufficient to make them into an electuary.

This electuary must be dissolved in a pint of watergruel, and given to the horse in the morning, fasting; let him eat nothing for two hours, after the drink; then let him have a mash of scalded bran and oats. If the cold be violent, the drink may be given every morning and evening; if but slight, once a day, or every other day will be sufficient. Clothe your horse and keep him warm: let him be walked out in the middle of the day.

The D R Y C O U G H.

This is a convulsive motion of the muscles of the thorax, and abdomen. It is generally occasioned

occasioned by cold, and a stoppage of perspiration. If the horse appears healthful, can do his business, and eat his food, there is no great danger; and, in all probability, the following drink will cure in three or four times taking.

If the cough be of long standing, with a wheezing and rattling in the nose and throat, he will be in danger of breaking his wind.

R E C I P E.

Barbadoes tar, one ounce; incorporate it with the yolks of two eggs: balsam of sulphur, with oil of aniseed, one ounce; honey, one ounce; wine vinegar, three ounces: mix them together.

This drink must be mixed, by a little at a time, in a pint of sage or rue tea, made warm, and given in a morning, fasting; let the horse eat nothing for four hours after he has taken it, then give him a mash of scalded bran and oats, and warm water.—This drink should be given every other morning, for four times. Keep the horse with mashes and warm water, during the time of taking the drinks.

Of the ASTHMA and COUGH.

The asthma is a disease common among horses, at the spring of the year, before they are turned out to grass; and at the latter end, when they are taken to dry meat. An asthma is attended with a quick and short breathing, and a cough sometimes dry, and sometimes moist; with a quick motion of the flanks; if the horse be trotted, or run in the hand, he will wheeze and rattle in the throat, like one that is broken winded.

First give him a dose of mercurial physic, and four days after, the following drink:

R E C I P E.

Balsam of capivi, one ounce, incorporated with the yolk of an egg; gum ammoniacum, in powder, one ounce, rubbed in a mortar with four ounces of vinegar of squills, by a little at a time; tincture of asafætida, two ounces; tincture of opium, one dram: mix them all together.

This drink is to be given, in a sufficient quantity of sage tea, in the morning, fasting, and may be repeated every other day for three

or four times, till he is better. Give your horse (during the time he is taking the medicine) warm water and mashes, and proper exercise twice a day, in the open air. No medicine can be better calculated for this complaint; I have found it infallible after a dose of mercurial physic.

S E C T I O N V .

Of the G L A N D E R S .

TH E glanders are known by matter running from the nostrils, which is yellow or greenish, and sometimes streaked or tinged with blood. When the disease is of long continuance, and the bones begin to decay; or when the matter is brackish, and becomes very offensive, the disease is deemed incurable. It is always attended with a hard swelling of the glands, or kernels, under the jaws. This disease begins with a slight inflammation on the pituitary membrane, which lines the partition along the inside of the nose, and the frontal cavities above the orbits of the eyes, while every other part of the body is free from any disorder. There are several sorts of diseases, falsely called the glanders. The

The first may proceed from an ulceration of the lungs, which is a whitish matter, coming away by lumps,

The second sort seizes a horse after some long continued disease, by hard labour, which affects the lungs; the humour then appears whitish, tinged with yellow.

The third, is a discharge from the strangles, which oftentimes vends itself at the nostrils. See the strangles,

The fourth is when an acrimonious humour in the farcy seizes these parts, where it soon lays an incurable foundation.

As there are several sorts of this disease, discernible to the eye, it will be proper to inform the reader, that the three first mentioned (falsly called the glanders) are undoubtedly curable.

R E C I P E FOR THE CURE.

Flower of sulphur, half a pound; crude antimony, finely levigated, half a pound; nitre in powder, half a pound; crocus metallorum, four ounces; succotrine aloes, four ounces; camphor four ounces; dissolved in two ounces of spirits of wine.

This

This composition must be made into balls (of the full size of a pigeon's egg) with a sufficient quantity of honey ; and one of them be given every morning and night, before exercise, which may be continued for a month, or six weeks, or longer if necessity requires.

This disease is incurable when the matter discharged from the nostrils, turns greenish, or tinged with blood, and sticks to the middle of the passage like paste or glue. If the horse be poor, he is generally affected with the farcy, as well as the glanders, though it may not make its appearance to the eye for some time ; but when it threatens, it is easily known by the sharpness of the corrolive matter that runs down his nostrils, which even scalds and eats that gristly and bony substance, which separates one cavity of the nose from the other.

In the first stage of this disorder, I would recommend the following injection as an excellent remedy.

R E C I P E.

Sugar of lead, half an ounce ; alum, in powder, two ounces, dissolve it in half a pint of warm water ; camphor, half an ounce, dissolved in
one

one ounce of spirits of wine; lime water, one pint : shake them all together for an injection.

This mixture, or injection, may be made stronger, (if necessity requires) by adding one scruple of mercurial sublimate, dissolved in one ounce of spirits of wine.—Another injection for the same :

R E C I P E.

Hog's lard, one ounce; quicksilver, one ounce, beat them well together till the quicksilver disappears; add one ounce of Barbadoes tar, and four ounces of gum arabic solution : work them all well together in a marble mortar, and put them into a bottle for use.

Another R E C I P E for the same.

Blue vitriol, one ounce; verdigrease, half an ounce, both in fine powder; camphor, half an ounce, dissolved in two ounces of spirits of wine; vinegar, four ounces; lime water, half a pint : mix and shake them well together, and put them in a bottle for use.

To make use of these mixtures, take a syringe, or pipe, about ten inches long, which will hold four ounces of the mixture, or injection, and

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and force it up his nostrils every morning, before he goes to exercise, and every evening after he returns.

If the horse be fat, bleeding and rowelling will be serviceable ; but if poor, the contrary, Blistering, will also be necessary in this disease ; first clip the hair of the kernels, which are under the jaws, then apply a strong blister on the swelled part, which must be repeated every morning for a week ; this will greatly relieve the glands of that inflammatory tumour, with which they are affected.

M. La Fosse, farrier to the king of France, has shown a new light on this disease, and a method of curing it by trepanning ; but as this is little practised in England, especially among the country farriers, I shall omit it.

S E C T I O N V I .

Of the F A R C Y.

TH E farcy is a sharp, corrosive, watery tumour in the blood, attended with an inflammation. . It appears like round buds, or berries

berries, sprung out over the veins, which are first hard, but soon turn to soft blisters, and when broke, discharge an oily bloody matter, and often turn into obstinate and malignant ulcers.

In some horses, it shows itself on the head only; in others, on the external jugular, or neck vein; in others, on the plate vein, and runs down the inside of the fore leg, (commonly called the fore arm) towards the knee, and often upwards to the brisket; in some, it shows itself on the hind parts, about the pasterns, and along the large veins on the inside of the thigh, rising upwards into the groin, and towards the sheath; sometimes it appears in the flanks, and spreads by degrees towards the lower belly.

When the farcy appears on the forehead, the cheeks, outside of the shoulders, near the withers, or the hip, it is easily cured.

The worst symptoms in the farcy are, when the veins within the thigh are corded and set with buds, so as to affect the kernels of the groin, and the cavernous body of the yard; when it breaks out on one side of the thigh, and afterwards on the other, or on both at once,

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so that the sores and ulcers become malignant, and affect the whole body. Without due attention to a regular course of medicine, proper feeding and exercise, this disorder will increase, and end in an incurable glanders.

The following drink will be found of great use in every stage of this disease, unless it be inveterate, or of an obstinate nature.

R E C I P E.

Tutty prepared, one ounce; red tartar, one ounce; lapis calaminaris, one ounce, all finely levigated: mix, and give it in one quart of tanner's ooze, or old urine.

This drink must be given every other day, or once in three days; give it fasting in the morning; and let the horse eat nothing for four hours after taking it, then let him have a hot mash of scalded bran and oats, and warm water. But in the most obstinate farcy, where the veins are obstructed, and attended with a large inflammatory tumour, recourse must be had to some powerful medicine, such as the following corrosive mercurial solution.

S O L U T I O N

SOLUTION RECIPE.

Corrosive mercurial sublimate, twelve grains, dissolved in two ounces of spirits of wine, added to one quart of the following decoction; and given to the horse in the morning, fasting.

DECOCTION.

Guaiacum shavings, one pound; crude antimony, powdered, four ounces, tied in a rag; log-wood chips, one pound; saffrafrs chips, one pound; water, three gallons: boil them all together till one half is consumed, then pour the decoction into an earthen vessel for use.

The above solution and decoction, will be found very powerful in purifying and opening obstructions in the blood-vessels, and dissolving those buds which appear tracked along the veins. The solution may be given every day for a week, or every other day for a fortnight, or longer; but if his mouth grows sore, and his breath offensive, omit it for a week; then repeat it again, as before. Keep him warm, and in regular diet, with gentle exercise, twice a day, if the weather be fine: give him warm water and mashes morning and evening, during the course of this medicine. The solution may

D

be

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be made stronger, (if necessary) by adding one or two grains of mercurial sublimate to each dose, till it amount to double the quantity; if it should gripe the horse, add two drams of tincture of thebaic to the dose: this will relieve the griping pains which often attend mercurials of this sort.

It is necessary in this disease, the following dose of cooling physic be administered once every week, while under a course of mercurials.

R E C I P E.

Aloes succotrine, eight drams; cream of tartar, two ounces; ginger, two drams; nitre, one ounce: dissolve them in three half pints of ale.

This drink must be given in the morning, fasting, and the horse must eat nothing for two hours after; then let him have a mash of scalded bran and oats, and warm water, twice a day: and if the horse be fat and full of blood, bleeding and rowelling under the belly, are necessary in the beginning of this disorder; but if lean, the loss of too much blood will prove injurious.

The following is a mercurial ointment to
rub

rub the farcy-buds with, both before and after they are broken.

R E C I P E,

Hog's lard, one pound; goose-grease, one pound; quicksilver, one pound; common turpentine, four ounces.

Rub the quicksilver with the turpentine in a marble mortar, till they are perfectly incorporated; then add the lard and goose-grease melted, by a little at a time, beating and mixing them carefully together. This ointment will dissolve the farcy-tumours which obstruct the blood-vessels, and must be well rubbed once a day on the parts affected.

When the skin is thickened over the ulcers so as to confine the matter, it must be opened with a small hot iron, or a lancet. The buds in the farcy are very apt to turn into foul ulcers, and the orifices to fill with proud flesh, which may be suppressed by touching the flesh with a skewer dipped in the butter of antimony, or aquafortis. If the part be much swelled or inflamed, it must be fomented twice every day, with the following fomentation.

R E C I P E,

R E C I P E,

*Wormwood, marshmallow roots, plantain leaves,
borseradish roots, each one handful; boil them
in three gallons of old urine,*

Old urine is reckoned by some much superior to ale dregs, in fomentations of this sort. The part swelled, must be fomented (with hot flannels wrung out of the same) twice every day, an hour each time. This being done, let the part be rubbed well with the aforesaid mercurial ointment, and a hot flannel applied to the swelled part, and bound on with a flannel roller, three yards long and eight inches broad,

When the tumour comes to a proper head, which may be easily felt with the finger, it may be discharged with a lancet, and dressed with a skewer dipped in a little butter of antimony, and, afterwards, with a tent made of hurds, dipped in the digestive oils, or ointment, used for green wounds. The smaller the tent is, the more oils, or ointment it carries into the wound; which should never be dressed longer than while the tumour is subsided, otherwise it may obstruct the matter, and form a caries at the bottom of the wound, and make it very difficult of cure,

Nevertheless

Nevertheless, when the wound is perfectly cleansed, it must be dressed two or three times, with *Ægyptiacum* ointment; then finish the cure with tincture of myrrh, or the wound-balsam, anointed on the wound with a feather; and afterwards, let burnt alum, mixt with bole armenian, be strewed over it, which will soon dry and heal it up.

S E C T I O N VII.

Of SURFEITS, HIDE BOUND, and M A N G E.

SURFEITS in horses proceed from various causes, and are chiefly owing to some long continued disease, which is badly cured. A horse is said to be surfeited when his coat itares, is of a dirty, rusty colour, and the skin full of scabs and dandruff, which if rubbed off return again. Others, have small lumps like beans or peas while they are in the stable, which often disappear when turned out to grass. Some have scabs all over their limbs and bodies, sometimes moist and sometimes dry, attended with heat and inflammation, and the humours so sharp and irritating, that they chafe themselves
raw.

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raw in many places. Others, have flying pains and lameness, resembling the rheumatism, or flying gout.

In curing these complaints, the following method will be found successful.

R E C I P E.

Crocus of antimony, four ounces ; Venice soap, four ounces ; nitre, four ounces ; flower of sulphur, two ounces ; aloes succotrine, two ounces ; precipitated sulphur of antimony, finely levigated, one ounce : mix and make them into a mass fit for balls, (with a sufficient quantity of honey and liquorice powder) about the size of a pigeon's egg.

One of these balls is to be given every morning, fasting, before exercise, for the space of a week, and then omitted for three or four days ; or, if the case requires, let one be given every other morning for a fortnight, or three weeks, as may be thought most proper. While a horse is under a course of the above medicine, he must have mashes of scalded bran and oats, twice a day ; and if the scabs do not come off in three or four days, or a week's time, after taking it, let

O W N F A R R I E R. 31

let him be well dressed with the scab ointment, in the same manner as used for the mange.

Some surfeited horses have no eruption on the skin, but are heavy, dull and indolent, lean and hidebound, with a staring coat, and unhealthy look.—In this sort of surfeits, the following drink is an effectual remedy.

R E C I P E.

Caraway seeds, in powder, one ounce ; gentian root, zedoary root, fenugreek seeds, each half an ounce, in powder ; mithridate, half an ounce.

Boil this drink in three half pints of ale, give it to the horse new milk warm, fasting, and let him eat nothing for two hours after ; then give him a mash of bran and oats. The drink may be repeated every other day, or every third day, or oftener, as the case may require ; taking care to give him, at least, two mashes, and warm water, each day, during the course of this medicine.

A. Wet Surfeit, is no more than a moist running Scurvy, which appears on different parts of the body, with great heat and inflammation :
the

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the neck, or the withers, often swell greatly in one night's time, and issue a large quantity of briny humour; which, without care, will turn to a pole-evil, or fistula. This humour sometimes falls on the lower limbs, and is often very troublesome to cure.

In this case, bleed plentifully, and administer the following cool physic, once a week.

R E C I P E.

Aloes succotrine, four drams; lenitive electuary, three ounces; cream of tartar, two ounces; dissolve them all in a pint of warm ale.

This dose must be administered in the morning, fasting; in two hours after, give a warm mash, and warm water. If the above dose does not carry off the complaint in a week or a fortnight's time, recourse must be had to the balls used for the dry surfeit, during a week or a fortnight, which will effectually take away the complaint.

Of the M A N G E.

The mange is a cutaneous disease, which affects and renders the skin tawny, thick, and full

full of wrinkles; especially near the mane, ears, loins, and tail. The hair on these parts generally rubs off, and what little remains, commonly stand out like bristles. Some horses are so affected with it, that there is scarcely a clear place about the body. But the following ointment, and wash, never fail to promote an entire cure:

RECIPE FOR THE OINTMENT:

Common turpentine, one pound; quicksilver, two ounces; hog's lard, half a pound; flower of sulphur, four ounces; train oil, half a pint: grind the quicksilver with the turpentine, in a marble mortar, till it disappears; then gradually add the lard, warmed, with the ingredients.

This ointment must be well rubbed on every part affected; in the open air, in hot or warm weather; and, in winter time, at the blacksmith's shop, where a large bar of iron must be heated, and held over the horse to dry and strike the ointment into the pores.

RECIPE FOR THE WASH.

*Fresh butter, one pound; train oil, one quart;
B verdigrease,*

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verdigrise, two ounces; old urine, three quarts; flower of sulphur, half a pound: boil them all together for use.

This wash must be well rubbed in with an hard brush, in hot or warm weather; in winter, a hot bar of iron must be held over every part of his body affected. If the horse draws in a team, the inside of the collar must be washed, or the inside of the saddle, if a saddle-horse.

A horse affected with the mange, or scab, may take the following powders, or balls, for three or four days before he is dressed, and the same after dressing, or longer.

R E C I P E

Crocus of antimony, half an ounce; cream of tartar, one ounce; flower of sulphur, one ounce.

These powders may be made into a couple of balls, with a proper quantity of honey and liquorice powder, and one of them given every morning and night. Or, make them into two papers of powders, and let one of them be given every morning, and night, in a mash of bran and oats, or a feed of tury bran and oats, moistened

moistened with a little cold water, to make them stick together.

When a horse has got free of this disease, the place where he stood must be well cleaned, and his collar, gear, saddle, clothing, or whatever he wore during the disease, must be well washed with soap suds.—The above Recipes are infallible for the scab or mange in horses.

S E C T I O N VIII.

Of the Staggers, Convulsions, Lethargy, Epilepsy, and Vertigo.

ALL distempers of the head, are generally included under two denominations, *viz.* staggers and convulsions. The symptoms are as follow: The staggers, or apoplexy, is attended with drowiness; the eyes being full and inflamed, and sometimes watery; his head continually hanging down; and he sometimes reels, and staggers about like a person intoxicated.—The lethargy, commonly called the sleeping-evil, is a disorder in the head; the horse frequently falls asleep, with his head resting on the manger; and often shows an inclination to

eat, but falls asleep with the food in his mouth. This disease is commonly called, (among the country farriers) the sleeping staggers. The epilepsies, and convulsions, generally arise from blows on the head, violent exercise, surfeits, strains, and sympathy of the nerves; for violent pain in any part of the body will cause convulsions, especially if the nerves and tendonous parts be affected with wounds, punctures, and bruises externally; or by botts and worms, vellicating and wounding the coats of the stomach; and is sometimes violently distended with a load of indigested food or matter, being too long retained, which generally is attended with costiveness.

When a horse is violently affected with convulsions, all the muscles of his body are seized at once, and his jaws so fast locked that it is very difficult, (without some instrument) to open them. But to give a larger description of the symptoms, I shall make use of Mr. Gibson's words, with trifling alteration.

“As soon as the horse is seized, his head is raised with his nose towards the rack; his ears pricked up, and his tail cocked, looking with eagerness, as an hungry horse when hay is put down

down to him, or like a high-spirited horse put upon his mettle; insomuch, that ignorant persons, when they see a horse stand in this manner, will scarce believe any thing of consequence ails him: but they are presently convinced, when the other symptoms succeed: his neck grows stiff, cramped, and almost immoveable. If a horse, in this condition, live a few days, several knots will arise on the tendonous parts of the body, and all the muscles, both before and behind, will be so much pulled, cramped, and stretched, that he appears nailed to the pavement; with his legs stiff, wide and straddling, and his skin every where so tight, as to be almost impossible to move it: if trial be made to make him walk, he is ready to fall at every step, unless he be carefully supported; and his eyes are so fixed, from the inaction of the muscles, that his looks are languid and dead. He snorts and sneezes often, panting continually with shortness of breath: this symptom increases till he expires, which generally happens in a few days, unless some sudden and very effectual turn can be given to the distemper."

This disease has various terms, but is commonly called the staggers and convulsions.—

When

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When the horse is raging, it is called the mad staggers, and, if care is not taken, he will knock and bruise his head in such a manner, that it will be in danger of mortifying; to prevent which, every corner of the stable should be well stuffed, or bolstered with straw, so that he cannot hit his head against the wall: for a horse in this situation, is like one yoked in harness, and drawing at a weight, pushing forwards with all his power, till his strength is expended, and then drops down as if shot.

In these cases, if the most powerful means are not immediately applied, the consequence will prove fatal. If the horse be fat, bleed plentifully; if lean, sparingly: then give the following ball.—I have seen an instance of this disease, wherein the horse, has, on a sudden, recovered.

RECIPE

Calomel, two drams; jalap, one dram. make them into a ball, with conserve of roses, and administer them as soon as possible.

After the expiration of eight hours, give the following laxative drink.

RECIPE

RECIPE.

Succotrine aloes, four drams; lenitive electuary, two ounces; nitre, two ounces: dissolve them in one quart of rue tea.

This drink and ball, will clear the stomach of that indigested matter with which it is burdened.

If the drink be given in the morning, it generally works briskly, both by stool and urine, before night; if it fails in that space of time, the clyster, (page 139) must be administered.

If worms or botts, be the cause of the complaint, (which may easily be discovered in the dung, during the operation of the physic) treat him as in Section of Worms. But if he is not affected with these, and continues convulsed, recourse must be had to the following drink.

RECIPE.

Tincture of fetid, one ounce; tincture of opium, two drams; sal ammoniac, in powder, one ounce; valerian root, in powder, one ounce; salt of tartar, two drams.

This drink is powerful in all kinds of nervous, spasmodic, or convulsive disorders, and
may

may be given every morning and night, (or three times a day, if required) in three half pints of rue tea, made warm. Let the following liniment be well rubbed on the cheeks, temples, neck, shoulders, loins, and wherever there appears the greatest contractions and stiffnesses.

RECIPE:

Marsmallows ointment, and elder ointment, of each four ounces; spirits of sal ammoniac, four ounces; oil of turpentine, two ounces: mix and make them into a liniment.

This liniment may be rubbed on the above mentioned parts, twice a day, till the symptoms abate.

But if the disease is not attended with convulsions, the liniment may be omitted, and recourse must be had to the powerful mixture for inflammatory fevers. (See fevers.)

In these complaints, the use of rowels is attended with great danger, it being difficult to bring them to a good digestion; but if made use of, the most proper places are, in the breast, under the jaws, or in the cheeks.

SECTION

SECTION IX.

Of FEVERS.

FEVERS, in general, are the effect of a strong and unnatural motion of the blood, which occasions great heat and inflammation in the body, and the pulse quickened beyond its natural speed. The general symptoms are, loss of appetite; restlessness; the horse ranging from one end of the rack to the other; his eyes red and inflamed; his tongue parched and dry; his flanks beat quick; his breath hot and offensive; he nibbles his hay, and frequently hangs his head down to the ground; his pulse beats upwards of fifty times in a minute; the heat of his body appears several degrees hotter than usual, though not parched as in some inflammatory disorders.

Fevers are often wrong treated by country farriers, who frequently give one dose upon another, without waiting the effect of the first; their medicines, likewise, consisting of simple articles, which have no power to check the progress of the disorder. The internal inflammatory fevers, generally take their seat at the sto-

F

mach,

mach, from a cold, or a large distention of the stomach, by a load of indigested food; causing the inflammation to extend into various parts of the body, which obstruct the perspiration; and if not removed by some powerful medicine, will presently end in a gangrene or mortification.

The symptoms of a violent inflammatory fever are similar to those of the staggers, and almost require the same treatment. Sometimes the horse affected, appears quite senseless and stupified; stales and dungs insensibly; ranges about in the stable, and is subject to bruise himself (especially his head) against the walls; his flanks beat; his ears and legs are hot and cold by turns; his body is often in great heat, and sometimes emits cold sweats.

In these cases, first bleed plentifully, (to the quantity of three or four quarts) then give the following drink.

R E C I P E.

Aloes succotrine, two drams; jalap, two drams; lenitive electuary, four ounces; nitre, one ounce; Epsom salts, one ounce: dissolve them in one quart of rue tea, and administer it as soon as possible.

This

OWN FARR

This drink generally begins
 ven or twelve hours after it is
 fever increases after this dose,
 had to this mixture for inflam

RECIPE

THE POWERFUL MIXTURE

Emetic tartar, one ounce; a
 two ounces; calcined bart
 mix and grind them togethe
 der, in a mortar; then put
 bottle, and cork them up for
 of these powders to one dose

A dose of this mixture may
 or three times a day, if the fe
 and the horse very rageful.

The above powders are excell
 gers, convulsions, and all kind
 tory fevers; and are equal to
 held in such high repute by
 goes under the name of James.

When the disease begins to ab
 will begin to recover his senses,
 er with his eyes; his appearance
 and he will now eat his meat.

*Deposited in the
 office of the
 Clerk of the
 Court of the
 County of
 Middlesex
 on the 10th day
 of the month
 of January
 1840*

*Mr. Higginbotham has given the following
 the horse has gained strength & is now
 about 2 lbs. improved & has no longer
 shown any signs of
 disease & is now
 in the best of health*

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medicine may be omitted, and the following mild and strengthening drink be administered.

R E C I P E.

Peruvian bark, one ounce; gentian root, half an ounce, in powder; salt of tartar, half an ounce; spirits of vitriol, half a dram: to be given in one quart of warm ale.

This drink will strengthen the entrails, and promote an appetite; and is likewise excellent in all disorders attended with a slight fever, or when the stomach and intestines are weakened and relaxed by some long continued disease. It may be given every morning, or every other morning, fasting, for three or four times, or longer, if necessary.

Of External INFLAMMATION.

All wounds and bruises are attended with a degree of inflammation, according to the severity thereof. Such as may be brought to a good digestion, need no internal application; but if the wound will not digest, or is violently inflamed, it may probably gangrene, and turn to a mortification, unless timely prevented; in
which

which case, give the horse an ounce of *Peruvian bark*, and half an ounce of *nitre*, in a pint of *sage tea*, three or four times a day. See Sections of Wounds and Bruises.)

SECTION X.

Of BRUISES.

A HORSE that is much bruised with falls, or blows, should first be bled, and then treated as follows :

RECIPE.

Verjuice, four ounces ; oil of *turpentine*, one ounce ; *bole-armenian*, half an ounce : mix all together, and rub well the bruised parts with it, once or twice a day.

If the horse appears heavy, dull, stiff and sore, and his appetite fails, give him the following comfortable sweating drink.

RECIPE.

Peruvian bark, half an ounce ; *gentian root*, in powder, half an ounce, *mitbridate*, half an ounce ; *cream of tartar*, one ounce : give these in a pint of warm ale.

This

This drink may be repeated every morning, or every other morning, fasting, till his appetite is recovered, and the soreness and stiffness be abated, and give him warm water and mashes, twice a day, until his recovery.

S E C T I O N X I.

Of the STRANGLES and VIVES.

THE strangles is a disease to which most young horses are subject, at one time or other. It generally begins with an inflammatory swelling betwixt the jaw-bone, which extends to the muscles of the tongue, and causes great heat, pain, and difficulty of swallowing. The internal symptoms are, a feverish heat throughout the body; a painful cough; a great thirst, attended with extreme difficulty to drink; some horses entirely lose their appetite, and others eat very sparingly. The inflammation, or swelling, generally appears on the inside of the jaw-bone, sometimes in the middle betwixt the jaws under the tongue roots, the upper part of the throat, called the larynx, or the head of the windpipe or gullet; when this last part is affected, he breathes quick, and holds out his
nose.

nose and head constantly in the same position, his eyes appearing as though they were fixed in his head. This disorder sometimes discharges itself at the nose, which is very troublesome to cure; and is then called the bastard strangles.

The best remedy is to assist Nature, by giving warm water, and hot mashes, every day; and a nourishing drink (in page 45) every other day, or every third day; which will not only very much strengthen the stomach and appetite, but abate the feverish heat internally, and bring the swelling to a suppuration, in a short time. The swelling under the jaws, must be well rubbed once or twice a day, with the following liniment; and, afterwards, a poultice must be applied over the swelled part, and his head and neck covered with a warm hood, or flannel.

RECIPE FOR THE LINIMENT.

Elder and marshmallows ointment, each four ounces; spirits of sal ammoniac, two ounces; oil of turpentine, half an ounce; vinegar, two ounces: mix them well together in a liniment.

POULTICE

POULTICE FOR SWELLINGS.

Ale dregs, one quart; fenugreek seeds, bruised, two ounces: boil them together, and mix them with a sufficient quantity of rye flower; then add two ounces of hog's lard, to prevent its growing stiff and dry.

This poultice may be repeated once or twice a day, and applied over the part as hot as the horse can bear it. The matter is generally formed in the course of five or six days, and makes its way through the skin. If the discharge be not large enough, it may be opened with a lancet, or knife, made for that purpose; and afterward dressed with the following digestive ointment once a day.

RECIPE:

Bees wax, four ounces; black pitch, two ounces; rosin, six ounces; common turpentine, four ounces; linseed oil, one pound; oil of turpentine, four ounces; verdigrease, two ounces, in fine powder: melt the wax, pitch and rosin, first; then add the other ingredients, and boil all together on the fire; then take them off, and stir them gradually till the whole become cool.

When

When this ointment is used, a small quantity should be melted in an iron ladle, and the wound dressed with a small tent of hurds dipped in it. If the wound appears to heal too fast, it may be dressed with a skewer, dipt in a little butter of antimony, to keep the wound open till the tumour is discharged. If any lumps or hard swellings still remain under the jaws, they may be dressed with the mercurial ointment. (See the Scab on Sheep.)

SECTION XII.

Of Diseases of the EYES.

DISEASES of the eyes require skilful attention; some of these proceed from external injuries affecting the globe of the eye; others, from internal accidents affecting the humours within the globe. In all recent disorders from external injuries; as blows, bruises, hurts, &c. and the eyelid attended with a swelling and inflammation. The eye must first be washed with a little of the following eye-water, and then bathed with it three or four times a day.

G R E C I P E.

R E C I P E.

Camphor, one dram, dissolved in half an ounce of spirits of wine; add Goulard's extract, one ounce: stir them both together, then add rose-water, one quart: shake all together in a bottle for use.

Let the eye, and eyelid, be bathed three or four times a-day, with a clean linen rag dipped in the eye-water; the eye may be opened with the finger and thumb, and a fine rag dipped in the eye-water, and drawn over the eye, leaving a few drops upon it. Or, if the mouth of the bottle be smooth, it may be put betwixt the eyelids, then draw the bottom lid with the edge of the bottle towards you, leaving some of the eye-water upon the eye as before. If it be much swelled and inflamed, an equal quantity of the above eye-water, and white wine vinegar, may be put together, and the part well bathed morning and night, and the following poultice applied over it.

R E C I P E.

*Vinegar, or verjuice, one quart; boil it up with a sufficient quantity of rye-flower, to
the*

the consistence of an electuary; then add two ounces of elder ointment, and stir all together.

This poultice must be spread on thin leather, or strong linen cloth, and laid on the part affected. If the symptoms do not abate in three or four days time, recourse must be had to bleeding and purging. A horse, in every stage of this disorder, must have warm water and mashes.

All wounds on the eyelid, must be carefully searched into with a probe or quill, and afterwards dressed with the following mixture.

Take honey of roses, and Fryar's balsam, of each an equal quantity: the wound must be dressed with a small tent of fine hurds, dipped in the mixture, or the medicine forced into it with a syringe, and a bit of hurds moistened in the above mixture, and laid over the mouth of the wound. The swelled part must be rubbed with the ointment of elder, and the poultice above applied to the part affected. If a film, or slough, remain in the eye after the above complaints, it may be removed by blowing into the eye an equal quantity of sal ammoniac and double refined sugar, in powder, once or twice

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twice a-day; or, if this produces not the desired effect, *take an equal quantity of burnt alum and glass, powdered; make them into a stiff paste with honey*, and apply the size of a pea under the eyelid, once a day, till the speck, or film, removes; then bath the eye twice a day with the above eye-water, while its strength is recovered.

The Symptoms of MOON EYES.

This disease makes its appearance when the horse is about five or six years old, and returns periodically; it begins with a dim cloud over the eye; the eyelids swelled, and generally shut; a sharp, corrosive, watery humour, constantly running from them, which scalds the cheek, and takes off the hair as far as it goes. A cataract is an obstruction of the pupil, or the interposition of some opaque substance, either diminishing or totally extinguishing the sight.

The cure, in both cases, is nearly the same. The horse must first be bled; then let his eye be dressed, or bathed, three or four times a-day, with the eye-water in page 49, and rowelled at proper times; except when the eyes appear sunk and perishing, which is often dangerous.

IF

If the symptoms are violent, the horse's body should be kept cool and open with warm water, mashes, and the following ball.

R E C I P E.

Nitre, two ounces; lenitive electuary, two ounces; to be made up into a ball, or dissolved in a pint of water-gruel.

This ball, or drink, may be given once every day, for a week or a fortnight; and if the symptoms abate not in that time, recourse must be had to some powerful applications; such as the mercurial phlegm, &c. and afterwards, the alterative balls.

The haws, is a horny substance, which grow in the inner corner of the eye. The operation is performed in the following manner. The horse's head must be well confined, and his nose twitched, with a twitch made for the purpose: this done, take a half crown and pass the edge of it betwixt the eye and the haw; then take a crooked needle, threaded with silk, and pass it through the haw against the half crown (by this means the eye will be out of all danger) and by drawing the silk a little towards you, it pulls it from the eye; then with a good pair of
scissors

scissors let it be clipped off close to the eye, and afterwards dress it with an equal quantity of *Fryar's balsam and boney of roses.*

The Pleurisy and Inflammation of the Lungs.

Whether the inflammation takes its rise from the pleura, or the external coat of the lungs, is a matter of no great concern, as the disorders are similar. It appears most probable, that the inflammation arises in the pleura, and spreads from thence to the lungs.

The causes are, cold affecting the skin, sudden and great distention of the pleura in respiration; drinking cold water after being heated by violent exercise; low or high feeding; want of exercise and bleeding; when the body is full of blood and humours, riding a horse deep in cold water when hot, or letting him stand long in the cold. The pleurisy, and most other inflammations, frequently arise in the hot fit of a fever.

The symptoms of a pleurisy, and inflammation of the lungs, are much the same; but with this difference, that in a pleurisy, a horse shews great restlessness; heaves and works violently,

lently with his flanks; and for the most part, his belly is tucked up. The fever at first is moderate, and afterwards rises to a great height. In the beginning of this disease, he often strives to lie down, but starts up again immediately, and frequently turns his head to the side affected; his ears and feet are burning hot, and his mouth parched and dry. This disease, (when a horse is seized with it) has frequently been mistaken for the gripes; the difference is, when a horse is taken with the gripes, he lies down and rolls about; his eyes are turned up, and his limbs stretched out like one that is dying with convulsive twitches; his ears and feet are sometimes cold as ice; at other times hot as fire; he falls into profound sweats, and then into cold damps, which generally continue until some relief be obtained. In inflammations of the lungs, several of the symptoms are nearly similar; except that the horse, in some cases, appears more heavy and dull, scarcely ever attempting to lie down during the time of his sickness; his fever is strong, with a difficult breathing and short cough, and when his mouth is opened, a great deal of ropy slime will run from it; he gleans at the nose a yellow or reddish matter, which sticks to the inside of his nostrils

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nostrils like glue. The beating of his flanks, however, is inconsiderable; nor is his belly tucked up, as in the pleurisy: his ears and feet are generally cold, and he often falls into cold damp sweats:

The cure of both these disorders is much the same. In the first place, if the horse be strong, let him be bled, to the quantity of three quarts, or more; but if poor, or lean of flesh, a quart, or three pints will be sufficient; then give the following drink.

R E C I P E.

*Jesuit's bark, half an ounce; nitre, one ounce;
dissolved in a pint of rue tea; add half an
ounce of tincture thebaic.*

Give this drink, new milk warm, as soon as possible; and if the symptoms abate not in two hours time, repeat the drink again, and give the following clyster.

R E C I P E.

*Fenugreek, four ounces, boil it in three pints
of water; then strain the liquor, and add to
the same, a quarter of a pound of common
treacle;*

*Treacle; one ounce of nitre; Glauber's salts,
four ounces; and linseed oil, half a pint.*

Before the clyster is applied, a small hand must be passed up the fundament, in order to bring away the dung, otherwise it will impede the clyster. It may be repeated once a-day till the symptoms are entirely abated.

The pleurisy and peripneumony, properly speaking, are inflammatory fevers, arising from the stagnation of the blood in the bronchia of the lungs, and unless speedy relief be obtained, death will be the consequence.

Many authors recommend rowelling in the above disorders, but as it generally takes three days to bring them to a proper discharge, the consequence in that time either prove fatal, or relief is obtained. There is likewise an external pleurisy, or inflammation of the muscles between the ribs, which, if not properly treated, is apt to turn to an abscess, and cause an internal eruption: in this case, the horse grows weak, and his appetite falls. Sometimes the matter of this abscess will form itself in another part, particularly on the inside of the fore leg, betwixt the knee and the shoulder. At other

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times, the disorder leaves a taint on the lungs; and the fever settles down his legs, into his coffin-joints, which occasion so many horses to founder in the feet. In all the above disorders, when the violence of the symptoms are abated, recourse must be had to the antimony-balls in page 30, of which let one be given every morning, fasting. The diet must be warm water and mashes, twice a-day, with regular exercise.

S E C T I O N X I I I .

Of the B R O K E N W I N D .

A B R O K E N Wind, in general, seems to be little understood by the farriers, and others. Mr. Gibson says, that hasty feeding a horse for sale, causes the lungs and heart to grow, and all the contents within the chest to increase so much in a few years, as to be nearly twice their natural size. This, however, never can be owing to hasty feeding, but to the parts being overstretched to prevent suffocation: since a horse may distend his nostrils, and work his flanks, to the greatest degree; but in all other respects, be quite healthful, and eat his meat as well as a horse that has no disorder upon him.

Therefore,

Therefore, when the diaphragm, heart, lungs, &c. all appear sound and free from any ulceration whatsoever; it will be proper to inspect further into this disorder, in order to find out the true origin and source of it. It appears to me to be in that passage of the head, betwixt the nostrils and windpipe, but in general very near the windpipe; otherwise, a broken-winded horse would not make a whistling noise with the air through his nostrils; hence, when a person suspects a broken-winded horse, it is the common practice to squeeze the part with the fingers and thumb, to make him cough; and if a horse, in this situation, be kept in the stable on dry meat, with little or no exercise, and then taken out and rode three or four miles, he will discharge a large quantity of matter from his nostrils; or if he is turned out to graze for two or three days, it will produce the same effect. If, therefore, the horse's lungs and windpipe both are sound, whence comes the matter above mentioned, but from the passage between the nostrils and windpipe, by some sinews formed in the membrane, which line the passage of the nostrils; or from an inflammation of the mucus glands, by which the membrane becomes so swelled and thickened, that it seems almost impossible

impossible for the horse to draw his breath. In order to cure this disease, the horse must be kept up in the stable, and fed with the best hay, and two mashes of scalded bran and oats every day. He must always eat his food out of a crib upon the ground, that the matter may discharge from those parts with more facility. Let his exercise be very sharp for upwards of two miles, then walk him gently a little way; afterwards give him some water, and the same exercise as before. By this time, he will discharge a large quantity of thick matter from his nostrils, and breathe a great deal easier. When taken into the stable, let as much of the following powder as will lie on a shilling, be blown up each nostril twice a-day, after exercise.

R E C I P E.

Euphorbium, in powder, one ounce; turpeth mineral, two drams: rub them together in a marble mortar, and put them into a bottle for use.

Roswelling between the jaws may be applied to draw the humours from the parts affected. But if the hair be clipped off on the top part of the windpipe, opposite the jaws, and the mild-

or blister rubbed well thereon, will answer the same end. The blister may be repeated every other day, for three times. For the internal medicine, give the antimony powders, (in page 34) or the last antimony balls, (in page 63) two or three times a week.

SECTION XIV.

Of the YELLOW & JAUNDICE.

THE signs of the jaundice are, costiveness, a dusky yellowness in the eyes, and all the internal parts of the mouth; the horse is heavy, dull, and regardless of his food; his urine of a dark, dirty, saffron colour, and when exposed to the air, sometimes looks as red as blood. The dung is hard, dry, and of a pale yellow, or greenish colour; the fever is slow, and unless checked in time, both it and the yellowness will increase, which may bring on an inflammation of the liver. In this case, the horse will soon grow frantic; he will stale with pain and difficulty; the off side of his belly will feel hard and distended, from the swelling of the liver. This disease, if of long standing, and in old horses, becomes very troublesome to cure;

cure; but if the distemper is recent, and in young horses, the cure will presently be performed by the following directions. First let the horse be bled plentifully, then give the clyster, page 55, (as horses in this disease are generally costive) and the day after the following drink,

R E C I P E.

Succotrine aloes, six drams; rhubarb, in powder, half an ounce; jalap, two drams; salt of tartar, half an ounce: these may be dissolved in a pint of warm ale; or made into a ball with a sufficient quantity of syrop of buckthorn.

This purging drink, or ball, must be given in the morning, fasting; and the horse managed in the same manner as in other purges. It may be repeated two or three times, once every fortnight; and in the interim betwixt each purging, give the horse the following drink, or balls (as you please) two or three times a week, after the purging drink has done operating.

R E C I P E.

Turmeric, and madder root, each one ounce; saffron, two drams; gentian, two drams, all

in powder; boil them in three half pints of ale; then dissolve one ounce of castile soap therein, and give the whole for one drink.

RECIPE FOR THE BALLS.

(Which may be given with good success.)

Salt of tartar, two ounces; prepared rust of steel, three ounces; saffron, half an ounce; castile soap, half a pound; turmeric, four ounces; cinnabar of antimony, three ounces; make these into balls of the size of a pullet's egg, with honey.

By this method, the distemper generally abates in a week's time, which may be discovered by an alteration of the horse's eyes and mouth; but the medicine must not be omitted till the disorder totally disappears.

SECTION XV.

Of ALTERATIVE MEDICINES.

BY alterative medicines are meant, such as have no sensible operation, but imperceptibly carry off the humours and distempers, until the constitution and health are restored to their

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their pristine state. This sort of medicine may be given in most internal diseases, when the violence of the symptoms are abated.

R E C I P E.

Groas of antimony, finely levigated, two ounces; castile soap, sliced, two ounces; nitre, two ounces; flower of sulphur, one ounce; succotrine aloes, one ounce: let them be made into four balls, with a sufficient quantity of honey and liquorice powder.

These balls are calculated for horses of gross constitutions, such as are inclined to swell or grease at the heels; and are proper for cooling and purifying the blood when a horse grows fleshy. In this case, first bleed, then give one ball in the morning, which may be repeated for a week, or every other morning for a fortnight.

ALTERATIVE BALLS FOR THE FARCY.

R E C I P E.

Precipitated sulphur of antimony, one ounce; gum guaiacum, one ounce; mercurius dulcis, two drams; succotrine aloes, one ounce: reduce the whole into fine powder, and make it

it into four balls, with two ounces of lenitive electuary.

These balls are useful in all kinds of obstinate disorders where the blood is foul; as the farcy, glanders, scab, or mange; and also for the molten-grease, &c. For which, one ball may be given every other morning, fasting, for a week, fortnight, or three weeks together, as may be thought most proper.

N. B. All medicines, administered as alteratives, must be continued a considerable time, in obstinate cases.

S E C T I O N XVI.

Of the MOLTEN-GREASE.

MOLTEN-GREASE, is the voiding of a fat or oily matter with the dung, occasioned by violent exercise, and drinking cold water too soon after it, in hot weather. The symptoms are, a fever; restlessness; startings; tremblings; great sickness; shortness of breath; and sometimes the pleurisy in this disorder.— The dung is generally very greasy, and accom-
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panied with scouring; his blood, when cold, has a thick fat skin over it, of a buff colour. The red, or coagulated part, is commonly a mixture of size and grease, which causes it to be very slippery. The horse soon looses his flesh, and after recovery, generally becomes hidebound, with a swelling of his legs. These symptoms, if not cured in time, will turn to a farcy. To remedy the above complaint, the horse must first be bled to the quantity of a quart; then lay plenty of clothes on him to raise the heat of his blood; and in half an hour after give the following ball.

R E C I P E.

Calomel, two drams; jalap, two drams: make these into a ball with conserve of roses.

In four hours after the above ball is administered, let the cooling purging drink, mentioned in page 42, be given, in order to cleanse the stomach and bowels of that slimy and greasy matter, as well as coagulated blood, which is apt to run into grumes, and occasion a total stagnation. If the fever should continue after the above medicine is given, recourse must be had to the fever mixture, in page 42, which
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may be administered once or twice a-day, till it totally disappears, and the horse's appetite is recovered. Then give the horse two or three alterative balls, mentioned in page 63, once every week, for three weeks together, and a cool, purging drink, once a fortnight. By this method, the swelled legs will return to their proper state. But if the horse should be poor, or lean, let two or three of the surfeit drinks, as directed in page 30, be given, with warm water and mashes. The observation of these particulars, will render every sensible person capable of managing the complaint throughout every stage.

SECTION XVII.

Hurts and Strains in the Kidneys.

THE kidneys of a horse may be injured divers ways; either by overloading, drawing, or hard riding. The symptoms are, weakness of the back and loins; faintness; loss of appetite; deadness in the eyes, and difficulty of staling, with a thick, foul, and sometimes bloody urine; especially after a violent strain. The cure must be performed by bleeding first, and then giving the following drink.

R E C I P E.

Venice treacle, one ounce; dragon's blood (the best) one ounce, in powder; oil of amber, one ounce; wheat flower, half an ounce: mix the whole into an electuary, and administer it in a quart of old milk, with half an ounce of isingliss.

This drink must be given every morning, or every other morning, fasting, for a week or a fortnight, as necessity requires. Beat the isingliss in a mortar; then dissolve it in the milk, add the other ingredients, and give it as directed. If the horse still appears weak across the loins, and can scarcely lift his hind parts after him, let the following strengthening charge be applied all over his loins.

R E C I P E.

Burgundy pitch, four ounces; common pitch, four ounces; oxycroceum plaister, two ounces; strengthening plaister, two ounces: melt them all together.

This medicine must be spread all over the loins (before it is cold) and afterward some short wool spread upon it: this operation done, let the

the horse be turned out to graze for six or eight weeks.

The strangury proceeds from an inflammation of the kidneys; a stone in the neck of the bladder, &c. The signs of an inflammation in the kidneys, is a preternatural heat in the loins, attended with a fever. When there is a stone in the bladder, the urine is generally mixed with a mucus of pus; and in an inflammation of the neck of the bladder, there is a great heat between the anus and the scrotum. If there be a cramp in the neck of the bladder, the urine which comes away will have a strong smell; and whenever the urine is obstructed by a stone in the kidneys, or urethra, the bladder will be empty, and the horse will not strive to stale, as in other disorders in the urinary passages, when the bladder is full. If the urine be entirely stopped, the horse's body, in a few days, will be distended with water, and swelled to an amazing degree; his skin will be covered with blotches, and, unless speedy relief be obtained, he will die very soon.

If the disorder be an inflammation in the kidneys, or the bladder, bleed to the quantity
of

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of three pints; then give the following drink, which is very powerful in all kinds of obstructions in the urinary passages.

R E C I P E.

Ointment of marshmallows, two ounces, incorporated with the yolks of two eggs; then add oil of turpentine, half an ounce; balsam of capivi, one ounce: when all the ingredients are well incorporated, mix them in a pint of warm ale, and give it fasting.

This drink will open all obstructions of the urinary passages, and promote a free discharge by urine, as well as cleanse and heal the ulcerations. It generally mitigates the symptoms in one day's time, though it will be proper to repeat it every morning, or every other morning, for three or four times, in order to carry off all remains of the disorder.

S E C T I O N XVIII.

Of W O R M S.

W O R M S are of three sorts, viz. the botts, teretes, or round worms, and the ascari-des.

des. Botts are bred in the stomach of horses, and often occasion convulsions. They appear very large, and much resemble maggots; with small, sharp, prickly feet, along the sides of their bellies, by which they adhere closely to the parts where they are bred. Those of the stomach are commonly of a red colour; but in the strait gut they are white. The botts, in the strait gut, generally appear in the month of May or June, and are very easily cured by administering half an ounce of savin, dried and powdered, in a feed of corn, moistened, once or twice a-day, for a week or more.

The botts in the stomach, generally appear at the latter end of a dry summer, when the ponds, or springs, are very low; as at this time the water becomes muddy, and swarms with insects, which may occasion so many hundreds to die in the low fens, and marshy countries.—The other sort is rather troublesome than dangerous. The signs are, when the horse looks lean, jaded, or surfeited; and thrives not with his food; he is sometimes griped, but with no violent symptoms; he often strikes his hind feet against his belly; and voids them with his dung.

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The cure of the botts, or grubs, in the stomach, may be effected by *taking two drams of calomel, and half an ounce of myrrh, in powder, made into a ball with conserve of wormwood, and given overnight.* Or the following ball, if thought more proper.

R E C I P E.

Quicksilver, two drams; Venice turpentine, half an ounce, rub them together till no glistening appears; then add scammony, in powder, two drams; jalap, two drams; oil of savin, sufficient to make it into a ball.

Either of the above balls may be given at night, and a pint of linseed oil after it; and the following worm-purge next morning.

R E C I P E.

Succotrine aloes, eight drams; myrrh, jalap, long pepper, and ginger, each two drams, in powder; oil of savin, two drams; syrop of buckthorn, sufficient to make them into a ball.

This purge is calculated for a strong horse, but may be made weaker by lessening the quantity of aloes: six drams are sufficient after a mercurial ball. See the rules laid down in the Section of purging.

Linseed

Linseed oil, has been found a powerful remedy for botts in the stomach; and likewise will be found very useful in preserving the stomach and bowels from the effects of the mercury.

The above purge, and one of the balls, may be repeated once a week, for three or four times, which will effectually destroy all the different sorts of worms in the stomach, guts, or intestines. After the destruction of these kind of vermin, the horse's appetite and digestion generally are weak and bad; theretore, the following drink must be given in order to strengthen the stomach, and promote his digestion.

R E C I P E.

Tincture of rhubarb, tincture of saffron, dulcified spirits of nitre, each one ounce; gentian, one ounce, in powder; jesuit's bark, half an ounce; biera picra, half an ounce; prepared steel, half an ounce; horse-spice, two ounces: mix the whole in three pints of ale, and divide it into three parts; give one every morning, fasting.

In two hours after give a mash and warm water.

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The virtues of this drink deserve the highest commendation; it is excellent in every disorder attended with a slow fever, and lowness of spirits; likewise, for horses that lose their appetite on a journey, or at other times; as nothing will restore it sooner than the above drink.

Of the LAX and SCOURING.

When horses overpurge, they should not be stopped unless the purging be attended with violent griping pains, and the mucus, or the linings of the bowels come away; which often proceed from cold, hard riding, over-feeding, eating unwholesome food, &c.—This disorder is always attended with a fever, more or less.—Give the cooling, purging drink, in page 8; but if the scouring be of long standing, and the symptoms not violent, administer that excellent drink which is given at three times, as directed in page 72. But if the disorder is attended with gripes and convulsions, the following drink will be most useful.

R E C I P E.

*Diascordium, one ounce; saffron, two drams;
liquid laudanum, two drams; spirits of hartshorn,*

born, one ounce; tincture of japan-earth, one ounce: give it in a pint of red wine made warm.

This drink will be found very efficacious to stop the overpurging, and likewise to strengthen and heal the internal parts.

S E C T I O N X I X .

Of S T R A I N S in various Parts.

ST R A I N S most commonly proceed from the forcible extension of the muscles, or tendonous fibres; and are attended with a degree of inflammation, more or less, according to the violence of the complaint. When a horse is strained in the shoulder, he cannot get his lame leg forward with the other, but forms a circle with it as he trots.

In order to cure this lameness, first bleed him, and then rub his shoulder once or twice a-day with the following oils.

R E C I P E .

Oil of turpentine, two ounces; spirits of wine, two ounces; oil of amber, one ounce; oil of ariganum.

origanum, half an ounce; Fryar's balsam, one ounce; hog's lard, two ounces, melted: shake them all well together in a bottle for use.

Or, the following.

Wine vinegar, four ounces; Spirits of sal ammoniac, two ounces; Ægyptiacum, two ounces; oil of origanum, one ounce; oil of turpentine, one ounce: put these in a bottle, and shake them well together every time they are used.

Both these Recipes are very excellent in all kinds of old strains, especially those in the shoulder, stifle, whirlbone, and the coffin-joint. A poultice made of rye-flower, and old verjuice, boiled together, with a lump of hog's lard in it, may be applied on a strain in the coffin joint, after the oils are well rubbed in. Strains and bruises on the back sinews are easily discovered by the swelling or inflammation which extends from the back side of the knee down to the heel, or by the lame leg appearing thicker than the other; or by a pressure of the finger and thumb on the part affected, which will make him flinch by the sensation of pain occasioned thereby. In this case, let the tendon from the
knee

knee to the fetlock-joint be well rubbed with the following mixture,

R E C I P E.

Old verjuice, one quart; camphor, one ounce, dissolved in two ounces of spirits of wine; bole-armenic, four ounces; spirits of sal ammoniac, four ounces: shake them all well together in a bottle for use.

This mixture is a great cooler and bracer for the sinews, and after it has been well rubbed in, a linen bandage, two or three yards long, must be rolled upon the tendon, in order to strengthen and brace them: but if the sinews be much swelled and inflamed, foment the parts twice a-day with the following fomentation.

R E C I P E FOR FOMENTATION.

Camphor, six drams, dissolved in three ounces of spirits of wine; extract of Saturn, called goulard, three ounces; spring water, boiled, three quarts; let the water stand till new-milk warm; then add the other ingredients.

This fomentation is excellent for dispersing inflammatory swellings; especially those on the tendons. When the part has been well fomented

mented, the above mixtures for strains in the sinews must be well rubbed in, and afterwards a flannel bandage rolled round the leg, from the knee to the fetlock. Strains about the knees and pasterns, often proceed from kicks, or blows, and are easily cured by bathing the part with the following mixture.

R E C I P E.

Verjuice, four ounces; oil of turpentine, half an ounce; bole armenic, half an ounce; spirits of sal ammoniac, one ounce: shake them well together in a bottle for use.

This mixture may be rubbed on with the hand, once or twice a-day. Sometimes when the sinews, or tendons, are much distended and swelled, the inflammation goes off, and leaves a very obstinate callous, which must be removed with the following blistering ointment.

R E C I P E.

Tar, fresh butter, bees wax, each three-ounces, melted all together; then add corrosive sublimate, half an ounce, in powder; euphorbium, cantharides, each half an ounce, in powder; oil of turpentine, two ounces: mix and stir them all together, till almost cold.

Before

Before this blistering ointment is used, all the hair must be entirely clipped off over the callous, and the ointment rubbed in gradually with a spatula, or dull case-knife. After the first time of using the ointment, it must be rubbed in with the fingers, and repeated every morning for seven or eight days together. When done, the horse's head must be tied to the rack, to prevent him gnawing the place with his teeth; and the litter must be taken away to hinder him from rubbing the blister off before it takes effect, which is generally in six or eight hours. When the blister has done running, the horse may be turned out to graze for two months; and if the callous does not subside in that time, he must be fetched up again, and the blisters repeated as before, till the cure is quite completed.

The above blistering ointment will dissolve all callous tumours, either on the sinews or hock, though ever so obstinate or long standing, if repeated as directed.

S E C T I O N

S E C T I O N X X .

O f F I R I N G .

FIRING, is useful to strengthen and brace the relaxed sinews; but should never be applied till the swelling or inflammation is entirely removed. The firing irons must be smooth, thin, and fine on the edge, and the lines on the sinews five in number; one down the main tendon, and two on each side, about the distance of an inch from each other. The cross, or inclining lines, must be at the distance of three quarters of an inch from each other, and the thinner and finer the irons are, the neater will be the work.

Great care must be taken not to fire through the skin, which would greatly blemish the horse, and run the hazard of laming him; particularly if near any tendon. Soon as he is fired, the following blister must be used.

R E C I P E .

Bees wax, four ounces; hog's lard, two ounces; common turpentine, six ounces; simmer them over a slow fire till dissolved; then add oil of turpentine, four ounces; corrosive sublimate;

limite, in powder, half an ounce; euphorbium, and cantharides, each an ounce; train oil, half a pint: stir them all gently together over a slow fire; then take it off, and let it stand till almost cold, and add half an ounce of oil of vitriol, stirring the ingredients well together.

Let the blistering ointment be spread all over the part with a spatula, for three mornings together; and when the blister has ceased running, let the horse be turned out to graze for a fortnight, or three weeks, till the scurf comes off, and then he may be fetched up again, and the following blistering charge applied.

R E C I P E.

Burgundy pitch, half a pound; black pitch, half a pound; oxycroceum plaister, four ounces; mercurial plaister, two ounces: melt them all together; then add euphorbium, and cantharides, in powder, each half an ounce, and stir them all together.

This blistering charge must be spread all over the part affected, (before it is cold) and a piece of flannel applied over it, whilst warm, and sewed on the fore part of the leg. The blister-

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ing ointment being applied first, and the charge at proper intervals, will remove an obstinate callous, either before firing, or after.—But if a horse is fired, only in a form to strengthen the sinews, or joints, it will not require the above treatment; as the following strengthening charge will be quite sufficient in every simple case whatsoever.

R E C I P E.

Black pitch, white pitch, each half a pound; oxycroceum plaister, two ounces; diachylon-plaister, two ounces: melt them all together and apply it as the former charge.

When a charge is repeated, the hair is generally grown long enough to have it applied without a flannel bandage; instead of which use short wool, or dyer's flocks, and apply them before the charge grows cold.

S E C T I O N X X I.

W O U N D S in various Parts.

W O U N D S are of various kinds and situations; some are caused by cutting, or pricking

pricking with forks, or other instruments; others, by bruising, tearing, staking, &c. All wounds, in fleshy parts, must first be cleansed from the blood, and carefully searched with a finger; and if the entrance of the wound be too small for the finger, the skin must be cut open; or, if the wound be large enough, the whole hand may be put in, in order to extract any extraneous bodies which might be left behind.

- If the horse be staked, it will be proper to examine what sort of a place it was where the accident happened; which will enable you to judge rightly of the nature of the wound, its cure and consequences.

All wounds which are out of the reach of the finger, and are not wide enough for the hand, must be examined with a candle, as it is very improper to examine wounds with a probe in fleshy parts. If the wound bleed much from the incision of an artery, or vein, dress it with a skewer dipped in oil of vitriol, with a bit of sublimate therein. See the Pole-evil.

It is proper to dress all wounds with this stip-
tic; especially in fleshy parts, if not near any
tendon or sinew; but if the wound should
bleed fast, apply the following.

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R E C I P E.

Fresh nettles, one handful, bruised in a mortar; add blue vitriol, four ounces, in powder; wheat flower, two ounces; vinegar, four ounces; beat them all together into a paste.

Let the wound be filled up with this paste, and a pledget of hurds laid upon the mouth of it, and then bandage it on with a strong roller. This dressing must remain on the wound ten or twelve hours; then dress it with the following digestive oil or ointment.

R E C I P E.

Red lead, half a pound; common salt, four ounces; powder them well together; add the yolks of three eggs, and mix the whole; then add linseed oil, one quart, by a little at a time: stir them well together, and put them into a bottle for use.

The manner of using these oils is as follows; take a handful of rue leaves pulled small, and put them in a sufficient quantity of the above oils, to dress the wound with. The horse must be thrown with the wound upwards, that the
oil

oil may be poured in so as to run to the bottom of it, and the leaves put in with the fingers.— Then lay a pledget of hurds upon it: this done, stitch up the wound, in order to hold up the dressing. Cut the stitches the second day, and let the dressing remain three days, then dress the wound with a small tent of hurds dipped in the above oils, but not passed too far into it. The inflammatory swelling which is round the wound, must be well rubbed twice a-day with the mixture for swellings. See page 88. After the swelling subsides, and the wound discharges thick, white matter, it need not be tented any longer. But if the lips of the wound appear wide and gaping, it may be dressed with Fryar's balsam, or tincture of myrrh, and afterward a little powdered rosin sprinkled on the same in order to heal it.

RECIPE FOR DIGESTIVE OINTMENT.

Bees wax, three ounces; black pitch, one ounce; rosin, six ounces; melt them together; then add common turpentine, three ounces; linseed oil, one pound; oil of turpentine, four ounces: stir them all together till they are cold.

This

This ointment is a very good digestive in fresh wounds. When it is used, a proper quantity must be heated in an iron ladle, and poured into the wound; otherwise, a tent of hards may be dipped therein, and passed up the wound. The smaller the tent is, in proportion to the wound, the more medicine it carries along with it. Fresh wounds should never be tented longer than while a good matter appears; except in some cases, a small tent may be put into the mouth of the wound, once or twice a week, in order to keep it open, while the bottom part heals. Wounds that require stitching, must be done with a fine shred of whitleather, which is much better than either silk or thread; the former will not cut the flesh and skin, as the latter does. The stitches should be two or three inches from each other; and the needle bent in the shape of an half moon.

Many fine horses are entirely ruined by only tenting the wounds, or forcing in one piece of hards after another (dipped in a little melted hog's lard and turpentine) with a couple of canes, or sticks. This injudicious application blocks up the matter, and renders the wound foul, ulcered, and calloused, which prove very tedious to cure.

If

If the inflammation and swelling are considerable, and the wound does not digest kindly, a gangrene or mortification may ensue, unless some speedy application be made use of; in which case, use the fomentation in page 89, two or three times a-day, and afterwards rub the blistering oils, in page 87, over the part affected; and give the following drink.

R E C I P E.

Bark, one ounce; mithridate, one ounce: to be given in a pint of warm ale.

This drink may be administered every four, or eight hours, or once a-day, as the horse requires, and the owner can afford. The blistering oils are thus prepared:

R E C I P E.

Linseed oil, one pint; euphorbium, one ounce; cantbarides, half an ounce, each in powder: shake them in a bottle for use.

These blistering oils are excellent for inflammatory swellings, and outward wounds, to prevent a mortification. They may be rubbed on twice or thrice a-day, till such time as the swelling abates, and the wound discharges its matter.

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ter. Or the following black ointment will answer nearly the same end as the oils.

R E C I P E.

Horse-grease, four pounds; hog's lard, four pounds; oil of turpentine, four ounces; oil of vitriol, two ounces: mix them together carefully lest they should fire.

This ointment is very useful in all kinds of imposthumes, or inflammatory swellings about wounds.

R E C I P E.

Oil of spike, oil of bricks, oil of swallows, oil of origanum, oil of trotter, each two ounces; linseed oil, four ounces; oil of turpentine, three ounces; oil of vitriol, one ounce: mix them together carefully in a bottle, to prevent their taking fire.

These oils are proper for all wounds which threaten a mortification; as well as for sheep that have been bit by dogs, instead of the black oils.

The following is an excellent fomentation for inflammatory swellings; particularly those arising from wounds, &c.

R E C I P E.

R E C I P E.

Wormwood tops, marshmallow roots, each one large handful: boil them in three gallons of ale dregs, or old urine:—The latter is best.

The parts must be fomented two or three times a-day, if the case requires.

S E C T I O N XXI.

Wounds in the Elbow, Stifle, &c.

WOUNDS in the lower limbs, as elbow, stifle, hock, fetlock-joint, knees, sinews, tendons, &c. should never be dressed with greasy oils, or ointments; but with healing and bracing medicines, such as the following,

R E C I P E.

Ægyptiacum, four ounces; Fryar's balsam, two ounces; oil of turpentine, half an ounce, mixed together.

This mixture must be forced into the wound with a syringe, and afterwards a bit of lint, or fine hurds, clapped over the mouth of the wound, to keep the medicine well in, until it

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has taken effect; and a plaister of the wound-ointment, in page 85, spread on hurds must be applied over the same, to keep it from growing dry, which must be bandaged on with a flannel roller; though, if the part be free from swelling, or inflammation, a linen one will be much better. Wounds in the stifle, or elbow, are very awkward to bandage with a roller; instead of which, let a small tent of hurds, dipped in the above mixture, be put into the wound once or twice a-day, with a probe, or crow-quill. Wounds in these parts should never be tented longer than while the matter ceases.—But if the swelling and inflammation be considerable, the part affected should be fomented twice a-day with a fomentation mentioned in page 77, and afterwards rubbed well with the liniment in page 47, twice a-day.

By a strict application to the above method, every person will be enabled to perform a cure, when the wound is fresh contracted; but if it be of long standing; and the synovia, or joint-oil, runs out, it must be treated in the same manner as in Section 22, on humours oozing from the joints, called joint-oil.

S E C T I O N

SECTION XXII.

Humours oozing from the Joints, commonly called Joint-oil.

THIS species of wounds is but little understood by writers on Farriery; in general. When the capsula, or ligamental purse, which surrounds the joint is divided, and the synovia, or the joint-oil, is running out, the following mixture will be found very effectual in wounds of this sort.

R E C I P E.

Ægyptiacum ointment, four ounces; wine vinegar, two ounces; verdigrease, in powder, two drams; blue vitriol, in powder, three drams; corrosive sublimate, one dram, in powder; Fryar's balsam, one ounce: shake them together in a bottle for use.

Another for the same,

R E C I P E.

Corrosive sublimate, one dram; blue vitriol, two drams; sugar of lead, two drams, each in powder; spirits of wine, two ounces: mix them together in a vial for use.

Either

Either of these mixtures are very powerful to stop the synovia, or joint-oil; though the former is far the best, and will cure any wounds in the joints, when properly managed. A spoonful or two of either mixture, may be thrown into the wound by means of a syringe, twice a-day, and a bit of lint dipped in the mixture, and applied to the mouth of the wound, in order to keep the mixture in.

R E C I P E.

Spirits of sal ammoniac, two ounces; old verjuice, four ounces; bole armenic, one ounce: mix them together.

Let this mixture be rubbed all round the joint, then bandage the part tight with a proper compress and roller. Where the cartilage, or bone, is not yet eroded, which is easily discovered by the use of the probe, this method will always answer, though the case be very desperate. But if the bones are naked and rough, the cure will be difficult; though sometimes the rotten bones may separate, and the wound heal, but will leave a stiffness in the joint, which, however, is removeable by a strict application of the blistering ointment, in page 78.

S E C T I O N

SECTION XXIII.

Of ULCERS.

IT may be needless here to enter into a large description of ulcers; I shall, therefore, only treat of such as are internal or external. The internal proceeds from a depravation of the nutritious juices, which are hindered from flowing to the extremity of the vessels; in which case, a few alterative balls will be of great service. Or if this method does not succeed, mercurial physic may be given, and repeated at proper intervals. External ulcers are a solution continually oozing from a soft part: for when it affects the hard parts, it is called caries. Ulcers, or wounds, so situated, are often very troublesome.

The first method of cure is, to get rid of the caries by cutting it clean out with a knife; then dress it well with a skewer dipped in oil of vitriol; and, if the wound should bleed much, a handful or two of salt, and two handfuls of alum-leather shavings, may be applied to it, which must be bandaged on fast, and remain twelve hours: then the wound may be dressed with the digestive ointment, page 85, till it mends;

mends; and afterward with an equal quantity of Fryar's balsam and Ægyptiacum, applied with a feather. Then take burnt alum, coloured with French bole, and sprinkle it all over the sore. If the wound be too dangerous to cut with a knife, it will be better to eat it out with a caustic, as follows. If the callous be large, holes must be made in it, and a lump of corrosive sublimate, about the size of a bean, put in each hole, and blocked up with a bit of dry hurds. This method, however, must not be used near any tendons, for fear of laming the horse. Take care, soon as the caustic comes out, which is generally in the course of a week, to dress the part as above.

Ulcers which appear on those parts where a bandage or roller may be applied, must be dressed in the same manner as the joint-oil. The following is very efficacious to cleanse ulcers in the tendonous parts.

R E C I P E.

Tincture of euphorbium, one ounce; wound balsam, one ounce; corrosive sublimate, one dram, powdered and mixed together.

Let this be applied in the same manner as the medicine for the joint-oil. What

What has been said concerning ulcers of this sort will prove quite sufficient. See Section on the poll-evil, fistulas, and twitters.

S E C T I O N XXIV.

Of the Bone-spavin, Ring-bone, and Splints.

IT will be needless to say much on the nature of these, as they are so well known to every person who keeps a horse. Bone-spavins, are hard excrescences, or swellings, growing on the inside of the hock; those on the lower part, are not so bad as those on the middle of the joint, or the hock. The ring-bone, is a hard swelling on the lower part of the pastern, and generally reaches round the fore part of the foot, in form of a ring: though sometimes it will only appear on each side the foot, and then is called the splinters of a ring-bone. It generally takes its rise from the joining of the great and little pastern bones, which causes a stiffness in the motion of the joint. Spavins and ring-bones, in general, are occasioned by strains; though the former may come by a blow; and the latter, by a stub, or tread in winter, when the shoes are turned up for the frost.

Splints



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Splints are hard excrescences growing on the Shank bone of a horse, of various shapes and sizes. When they grow large, and press against the back sinew, they generally cause lameness, or stiffness.—Others, except they are situated near the joint, seldom occasion lameness. The cure is nearly similar in all the above cases.—When any of the above complaints are first discovered, they may be easily cured by the following application.

R E C I P E.

Ægyptiacum, two ounces; wine vinegar, two ounces; spirits of sal ammoniac, one ounce; oil of turpentine, one ounce; oil of origanum, one ounce; euphorbium and cantbarides, each one dram, in powder.

Let this mixture be rubbed on with two or three fingers, for half an hour, seven or eight mornings together.

This Recipe is certainly one of the best that can be formed out of the Materia Medica, and deserves the highest commendation. It will not only cure spavins, ring-bones, and splints in their infancy, but when they are obstinate, and of long standing. It operates by blistering
and

and sweating the part; opens the pores, and makes way for the oil of origanum, and spirits of sal ammoniac, even to penetrate through the ligamental purse which surrounds the joints, and by that means relieve very obstinate strains in any part, when of long standing. It may be made somewhat stronger by adding ten or fifteen grains of sublimate, in powder, to the whole, and then shake it well about.—Much might be said in recommendation of this mixture, but every person that has occasion to make use of it, will soon be convinced of its good effects.

The following is a very good mixture for splints and spavins in their first appearance.

R E C I P E.

Oil of origanum, one ounce; oil of turpentine, half an ounce; white vitriol, two drams, in powder.

Let this be rubbed on every morning as the former.

In all the above cases, where the callous is not large, firing will answer the end, and afterwards spread the blistering ointment, in page

80, all over the part for three mornings together, and then turn him out to grafs.

In very obftinate cafes, where the callous is large, and the part full of pain, the following method muft be ftroctly attended to. The hair muft always be clipped off before the medicine is applied.

It is ufual to ftamp them with an iron inftrument for that purpofe; but from the hardnefs of the blow fhaking the part, it often does more harm than good. The beft method, therefore, is to prick the calloufed part (with an inftrument about an inch long, fharp at the point, and thicker upward in proportion) as full of holes as poffible.

Let a bit of cork, or elder, be fixed to it, with the pith taken out, in order to go no deeper than the fubftance of the callous, yet always through it. This done, let the part be bathed with vinegar; and foon as the blood is ftopped, apply the following blister.

R E C I P E.

*The blistering ointment in page 80, one ounce;
oil of vitriol, one dram; fpirits of fal am-
moniac,*

moniac, two drams; oil of origanum, one dram; common salt, one dram: mix them carefully together for use.

This blister must be worked in with a spatula, half an hour together, by little at a time, and repeated every morning, for four or five days together. After the first time of using it, the ointment must only be spread on, and a bit of hog's lard rubbed round the edge to prevent its spreading any further.

When this treatment is finished, and the blisters are dry, the horse may be turned out to graze two or three months. And if any lameness still remain, he must be brought up, and the blister repeated as before. This method will cure spavins, ring-bones, and splints, of three or four years standing, after all other methods have failed.

SECTION XXV.

Of the CURB.

THE curb is universally known by all who keep horses. It proceeds from the juncture of the same bones as the spavin, and rises.

on the back part of the hind leg, a little below the hock, where it forms a considerable tumour. When the disorder is first perceived, the cure is easily performed by cooling and bracing applications, such as those used for strains in the back sinews; if it be of long standing, hard, and full of pain, apply the blistering mixture, page 45, (as directed for spavins) otherwise, firing must be made use of. When a curb is fired, let the irons be thin and smooth on the edge, but never too hot. The irons must be run all round the outside of the curb, so as to form it in the middle of the circle; then fire three strokes downward, one down the main tendon, one on each side, and across, in the same manner as firing on the sinews. Apply the same blister, (in the same manner) as is used after firing the sinews. The horse must always have proper rest, and be turned out to grass.

S E C T I O N XXVI.

Of Tumours or Imposthumes.

TUMOURS, or Imposthumes, are swellings which arise from external injuries, or internal causes. Those arising from external accidents,

accidents, as blows and bruises, must first be treated with restringents, and the part rubbed with the following mixture, twice a-day.

R E C I P E.

Verjuice, four ounces; spirits of sal ammoniac, two ounces; oil of turpentine, half an ounce; oil of origanum, one ounce: mix and shake them well together in a bottle for use.

If the part will admit a bandage, let a flannel dipped in the mixture, be rolled on. But in bruises, where the extravasated blood cannot be dispersed, the best way is to open the skin, and let out the grumes, which may then be dressed with the digestive ointment, or oils, in the same manner as wounds. When critical tumours, or swellings, arise from internal causes, as fevers, &c. they must not be dispersed, except they fall on the lower parts, as the pastern, or coffin-joint, so as to put the horse in danger of being foundered. In this case, the fomentation in page 77, should be applied three times a-day, and a flannel, wrung out of the same, be bound on, in order to keep the joint continually breathing. But if the swelling appears under the jaws, behind the ears, on the poll, withers, or in the groins, and causes it
to

to swell, it must be encouraged with the softening ointment in page 83, and a poultice made of rye flower, boiled in milk, and a proper quantity of hog's lard added to it; or fomented with a sufficient quantity of wormwood, marsh-mallow roots, and ale dregs, two or three times a-day. Soon as the matter is formed, the tumour may be let out with a hot iron or lancet, and afterward dressed with digestive ointment in page 85, and in the same manner as there directed. Wounds of this sort must never be tented, nor dressed with digestives, any longer than while a good matter appears, and the swelling subsides: let it then be healed with tincture of myrrh, and *Ægyptiacum* ointment, smeared on with a feather; and a little burnt alum, coloured with bole-armenic, may be sprinkled on the sore. And if fungous, or proud flesh should appear, whilst it is dressed with digestives, the wound may be touched with a little butter of antimony.

SECTION XXVII.

Of the POLL-EVIL.

THE poll-evil, is an abscess near the poll of a horse, formed in the sinews, between

the poll-bone, and the top vertebra of the neck. It generally proceeds from blows, hurts, or strains; by drawing, or sometimes a critical translocation of matter in fevers. The last is most difficult to cure.

If it proceeds from any external violence, it may be easily cured by rubbing the part well once a-day, with the bracing mixture, in page 77; afterwards bleed, and give the diuretic drink, or ball, for greasy heels; and repeat it every third day; three or four times. If the swelling does not begin to abate in a fortnight's time; the blister in page 80, may be rubbed on once every other day, three or four times, which will soon disperse it, or bring it to a suppuration. Soon as the matter is formed, it must be opened with a sharp knife, made for the purpose of opening wounds. There is no danger in cutting; if you miss the tendon, or sinew, which runs under the mane. To avoid which let the horse's nose be twitched, and lifted up to slacken the tendon; for if his nose be hooked in, the tendon will be so confined down, that it will be difficult to get the finger under it. About an inch and an half from the mane, put in your knife, and examine the part with your
finger;

finger; then lifting up the tendon with the same, cut up to the poll-bone; and from thence along the side of the mane, as far as it is hollow, or the ulcer goes. It is easily known how far the ulcer extends before the swelling is cut; for so far as the swelling reaches, it is always ulcerated under the tendon. When you are cutting, do it by little at a time, and constantly feel with your finger where the tendon lies. If both sides be bad, they must be treated in the same manner. This done, the fingers may be run along under the mane, in order to find whether any rough or decayed bones are left behind, which may be taken out with a drawing knife. When the above is performed, let the wound be dressed with the following stiptic.

R E C I P E.

Oil of vitriol, one ounce; corrosive sublimate, two drams: shake them well together in a bottle.

The wound must be well dressed with a skewer dipped in the above stiptic, and afterwards with the following mixture.

R E C I P E.

R E C I P E.

Tincture of myrrb, four ounces; oil of turpentine, four ounces: mix them together.

Soon as the wound is dressed with the above stiptic, two or three dossels of tow may be dipped in this mixture, and put into the wound; let it remain six or eight hours, or till the next morning, and then taken out and dressed with the following scalding mixture, or ointment.

R E C I P E.

Tar, a quarter of a pint; mutton suet, four ounces; rosin, four ounces; bees' wax, two ounces; melt them all together; then add oil of turpentine, two ounces; spirits of wine, two ounces; distilled verdigrease, in powder, one ounce: mix and stir them all together, till almost cold.

Before the mixture is used, the abscess must be well cleansed with a sponge, and the wound dressed again with a little of the stiptic medicine, in the foregoing page. Then put a proper quantity of the above mixture, or ointment, into an iron ladle with a spout, and when it is scalding hot, put a wooden spatula about an

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inch

inch and half, or two inches broad, into the wound, holding it edgeways, so as to open the wound; then pour it into the abscess, and lay a pledget of hurds, lengthways, along the top of the wound, and close it together with three or four stitches. This dressing must remain a fortnight; then scald and stitch up the place again: and at the expiration of three weeks, scald and stitch it once more, which generally forms the cure. The wound must never be meddled with betwixt the dressings, only taking care to keep his neck clean; as the wound will run three weeks or a month after it is dressed the last time. If any fungous, or proud flesh, should remain, it must be touched with the stip-tic aforesaid. The horse must not be turned to graze till such time as he is thoroughly cured, and then graze will be of service.

S E C T I O N XXVIII.

Of the Fistula, and Bruises in the Withers.

THIS disorder generally begins on the top of the withers, is small at first, but soon enlarges and spreads on each side. It commonly proceeds from bruises or pinches of the saddle,

dle, and, unless timely care be taken, will terminate in very obstinate ulcers or fistulas. If it be owing to bruises, and the skin not broken, let the swelled part be rubbed twice a-day with the repelling mixture in page 77. This done, take a large forkful of horse-dung from the dunghil, as hot as possible, and apply it to the swelling, with a rug and surcingle garthed over it, which will disperse it in a few days. But if the swelling arises from a critical translocation of matter in a fever, repellents must be omitted, and the swelling assisted, to bring it to a pus or matter, by rubbing the part, morning and night, with the black ointment, in page 88, and the hot dung applied as above. This method will soon break the tumour, and be much better than cutting. When the wound is thus broke, it must be opened with a knife,* to prevent any matter being confined in it; and then dressed with the stiptic in page 104, and afterwards with the scalding mixture in page 105, in the manner there directed, twice a week. As soon as a good matter discharges, and the swelling subsides, the wound generally looks wide and ill, which may be healed by smearing the
raw

* There is no danger in cutting, if care be taken to avoid the ligaments which run along the neck to the withers.

raw part with a feather dipped in the wound-balsam, and an equal quantity of burnt alum and bole armenic, mixed together, and sprinkled over the wound.

Warbles, are small, hard tumours, which appear on the horse's back (chiefly about the saddle) and proceed from heats and keels in travelling. The cure will be easily performed, by rubbing the warbles once or twice with that excellent mercurial ointment mentioned for sheep.

A setfast, generally arises from a pinch of the saddle and collar. Let the parts be rubbed once a-day with the abovementioned sheep ointment; and if the skin turn horny, it must be cut out, and the place smeared with the wound-balsam twice a-day, and afterward the above powders strewed on it.

S E C T I O N XXIX.

Of the Grease, Crown-scab, and Rat-tail.

TH E grease is a disorder well known. It affects horses of gross constitutions, and is owing to a relaxation of the vessels, or bad disposition of the blood and juices, chiefly owing
to

to the negligence of the groom; as keeping the limbs clean and dry, is a great preventative against this disorder. The effect is a swelling of the limbs, and sharp eruption, which discharges a stinking matter, somewhat like melted glue. When the horse's heels are first observed to swell, while he stands in the stable, and go down with exercise, let them be well washed when he comes in with soap suds, chamber-lye, or vinegar and water; and the parts afterwards rubbed incessantly for a considerable time. The rubbing with the palm of your hand, may be repeated three or four times a-day, in order to prevent the stagnation of blood and humours obstructing the vessels in those parts. After rubbing with the hand, let the parts be rubbed with the following.

R E C I P E.

Vinegar, four ounces; spirits of sal ammoniac, two ounces; bole armenic, one ounce: mixed together in a vial.

The above remedy will brace the fibres, strengthen the vessels, and prevent horses from greasing at the heels. Horses which grease at the heels, must first have all the hair clipped off

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off as bare as possible, and their heels washed with burnt chamber-lye; then let them stand half an hour after, and rub the parts well where he greases with the following sharp water.

R E C I P E.

Rosemary, thyme, sage, each one large handful; boil them in five gallons of soft water; then strain off four gallons through a flannel; and add alum, three pounds and an half; green vitriol, three pounds and an half; blue vitriol, half a pound; white vitriol, quarter of a pound, all in fine powder: add them to the above liquor whilst hot, and stir the whole well, till the powders are dissolved; then put it in a bottle, and cork it fast for use.

When the heels have been well dressed with the above sharp water, proper pledgets made of hurds, and spread with the following heel ointment must be applied on the part which greases, and bandaged on with a flannel-roller, or an old stocking leg. This done, let it be bandaged a second time with beggar's inkle, or the hem of cloth, commonly called lifting.

R E C I P E.

RECIPE FOR THE OINTMENT.

Honey, one pound; hog's lard, one pound; balsam of sulphur, two ounces; tar, one pound; melt them all together; then add white vitriol, two ounces; sugar of lead, two ounces; alum, one pound and an half, all in fine powder: mixed all together until cold.

The above dressing must stay on forty-eight hours, and the sharp water and pledgets repeated again. Thrice dressing, with the other applications, is deemed sufficient to cure, though the case be ever so bad. At the same time, it will be necessary to give two or three of the following diuretic drinks, or balls, as this disorder is generally attended with a dropical complaint.

THE DIURETIC DRINK.

RECIPE.

Yellow rosin, in powder, six ounces; juniper berries, bruised, two ounces; caraway seeds, in powder, two ounces; nitre, in powder, one ounce; turmeric, in powder, one ounce: mixed together, and given in three half pints of cold ale.

This

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This drink must be given in the morning, fasting, and the horse must eat nothing of two hours after; then give him cold water and meat as usual. The day following, give him as much water as he will take, and walk him out plentifully. Let this drink be repeated every third morning, in the same manner as above, three or four times; otherwise give the following diuretic balls.

R E C I P E.

Nitre, yellow rosin, crocus of antimony, each one pound, in fine powder; add castile soap, sliced, one pound; balsam of capivi, two ounces; liquorice powder, four ounces: beat them all together in a mortar, till they can be formed into balls of the size of a pullet's egg.

One of these balls may be given every other morning, during a week or a fortnight, and the horse treated in the same manner as with the beforementioned diuretic drink.

These methods will cure horses which grease at the heels, though ever so bad or long standing.

N. B. A poultice made of rye-flower and ale-dregs, boiled together, with one ounce of hog's

hog's lard and common turpentine in it, must be used once or twice, for a greasy heel, before the drying medicine is applied.

The crown-scab, is a humour which breaks out round the coronet, producing a scurviness and itching, and may be cured in the same manner as the grease, with the poultice in the *Nota Bene*, in the last page, and then the sharp water and brown ointment as before.

Rat-tails, generally take their course from the pastern to the middle of the shanks; and are so called from the resemblance they bear to the tail of a rat. Some are moist; others dry. The moist, must be treated as the grease; and the dry, with the mercurial ointment for sheep. See the Section on this head.

S E C T I O N X X X.

Of Wind-galls, and Blood or Bog Spavins.

THE wind-gall, is a flatulent, or windy tumour, that yields to the pressure of the finger, which being removed returns to itself. These tumours are visible to the eye, are seated

P

on

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on both sides of the back sinew, a little above the fetlocks, on both fore and hind legs.

First clip off the hair, and rub the blistering ointment, page 80, every morning, three or four days together. In a few days after this, turn him out to graze for a month or six weeks, which will take the tumours entirely away; or if he be fired and blistered, and then turned out, they are sure not to return again. A bog-spavin is generally (though falsely) called a blood spavin.

This is a tumour which appears on the inside of the hough, and gives way to the pressure of the finger, but recovers its shape on the removal of it. The bog-spavin arises from a strain in the hock-joint, occasioned by hard riding, drawing, leaping, &c.

Sometimes young horses will strain themselves by galloping in the pastures; by which the capsular ligament that surrounds the joint, is divided, and the synovia discharges itself into the bend of the hock, where it is contained in a bag or cyst. In this disorder, the horse goes stiff or lame in the joint; and if the hand is laid on the inside the bend of the hock, it will feel somewhat

somewhat hotter than usual; or if his leg be lifted up, shook, or turned about, the bones will grate together as if they were bare. The first method of cure must be with the following liniment.

R E C I P E.

Old urine, two quarts; soft soap, six ounces: boil them together till they acquire the consistence of an ointment, or liniment, and put it in a pot for use.

When the above liniment, or ointment, is used, take four ounces of it, and two ounces of spirits of sal ammoniac: shake them well together in a bottle, and rub the spavin every morning and night with it, for a fortnight, or three weeks. This procedure will cure bog spavins, (commonly called blood spavins) in their worst state, if not of too long standing.

When the tumour, or spavin, is of a long date, a small orifice must be made with a lancet about the middle of the tumour, and a little on one side the vein; by which means it will discharge a large quantity of slimy matter, of the colour of whey. Soon as the matter is squeezed out with the fingers and thumb, take an equal
quantity

quantity of *Ægyptiacum* and the wound balsam; mix them together, then force it into the wound with a syringe, and rub the blistering ointment, in page 80, all round the outside of the wound, three mornings together. The wound must never be dressed after the first time; and the horse should be kept in the stable a week or ten days, until the wound is quite healed.

This done, he may be turned out to graze for six weeks. If he should be weak at that time, firing will be of great service, if it be done neatly, and the blistering charge applied on the joint (see page 81) and then turned out to graze, the same space as before, or longer. This method will cure bog spavins, though ever so violent, or long standing.

If the spavin be opened when it first appears, it is of dangerous consequence. The matter then discharged is of a brownish colour, and sometimes tinged with blood. But if it has been a good while standing, there is no danger in opening the tumour.

SECTION

SECTION XXXI.

Of the Mallenders and Sallenders.

MALLENTERS and fallenders are synonymous distempers; the former appears in the bend of the knee; the latter in the bend of the hough, and discharges a sharp, corrosive, indigested matter. Mallenders often occasion lameness, stiffness in the joints, and stumbling. The cure must be performed in the same manner as for a horse that greases at the heels.—First clip off the hair, then wash the parts with old chamber-lye, and let the horse stand half an hour after; then rub the parts with the sharp water, in page 110, and then spread the brown ointment, in page 111, on tow, to be applied on the cracks, and bandaged on with a flannel roller, or one made of an old stocking. Dress them once a-day till they are well, which is never longer than three or four days, or a week. The horse must be kept in the stable during the time of cure; and two or three diuretic balls, in page 112, given him. Before he is dressed, take of the things, and give him proper exercise and water, and dress him when he comes in again, as before.

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SECTION XXXII.

Of the LAMPAS.

THE lampas is an excrescence on the first bar in the roof of the horse's mouth. The cure is generally performed by burning it out with a hot iron : but take care to burn no more out than the first bar in the roof of his mouth, and not too deep. Afterwards rub his mouth with a little common salt, and the cure will be completed.

SECTION XXXIII.

Of the BARBS.

BARBS, are small excrescences under the tongue, which are easily discovered by drawing the tongue aside. The method of cure is, to cut them off, and rub the parts with a little salt.

SECTION

SECTION XXXIV.

Of the Eye-teeth, by some called Wolves-teeth.

THIS is a small tooth appearing on the top jaw, at the distance of about half an inch, or an inch, from the grinders, sometimes on one side, and at other times on both sides. As these teeth are said to affect the eyes, more or less, at different times, they must be knocked out with an hammer and chissel made for the purpose.

SECTION XXXV.

Of the GRINDERS.

A Horse which is kept to dry meat, will often flaver at the mouth. If he champs his hay and corn, and puts it out again, it arises from some fault in the grinders: otherwise from the canker. In the former case, it is easily discovered by examining the internal parts of the mouth, as there will sometimes be great holes cut with his grinders in the weaks of his mouth. First file his grinders quite smooth, with a file made for the purpose; one smooth
side

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side of which must be next the weaks of his mouth. This done, dress his mouth once or twice a-day, with the mixture for the canker in the mouth.

S E C T I O N X X X V I .

Of the C A N K E R in the Mouth.

TH E canker is generally owing to the bridle being rusty, and known by the little blotches; or brown specks, which appear on the tongue. But if the canker does not proceed from the bridle bit, it appears in small, white specks, and, in time, will spread over the biggest part of the mouth, and occasion irregular ulcers. The cure is as follows.

R E C I P E :

Strong vinegar, half a pint; burnt alum, in powder, one ounce; common salt, one ounce; bole armenic, half an ounce: mix and shake them well together in a bottle for use.

With this mixture, the horse's mouth must be dressed every morning and night, in the following manner:

Let

Let a bit of tow be tied round one end of a cane, the thickness of a small finger, and half a yard long, and dipped in the mixture. Pass this up into his mouth, and work it well about the parts affected; then let him fast an hour, and give him meat as usual.

S E C T I O N XXXVII.

O f N A R R O W H E E L S.

NA R R O W heels, are generally natural defects, and often rendered incurable by bad shoeing. Some farriers are very faulty in applying their drawing knives to the feet, which they will draw or pare till the blood starts.— This method is very destructive, and causes many horses to founder in their feet, from which nothing should be pared but what is rotten or foul, and not too much hollowed in shoeing. If the feet be hard and dry, they must be filled up every night with the following composition. The horse should never work with any stuffing in his feet, but let it be taken out before he goes to work, and fresh put in when he returns.

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R E C I P E,

R E C I P E.

*Tar, four ounces; hog's lard, four ounces;
common turpentine, one ounce: melted together in an iron ladle.*

Dip a few hurds in this mixture, and stop the horse's foot with them; this done, put two bits of sticks (commonly called splints) crossways, with each end under the shoe. When the horse's hoofs are dry and brittle, it is a common, though an injudicious practice, to oil or grease them, which has ruined many a good foot.

The best method is, to wash the horse's hoofs in old urine, once or twice a-day. This will strengthen the hoof, and prevent its either cracking or breaking, after the shells are first rasped off, and will so rust the nails, that a clinch will not start from the time of shoeing till he wants it again. But if the hoofs be greased or oiled, the clinches will sometimes rise a quarter of an inch in a week's time, which loosens the shoe, and cracks the hoof as far as the nails extend. The narrow heels may be treated in the following manner. Take a firing iron, not too hot, and fire from the point of the heel, as far as the hoof is drawn in, between the hair and
hoof,

hoof, but rather more upon the hoof. This must be done on both in-heel and out; if they bind in, fire tolerably deep towards the heels. Soon as the firing is done, dress the parts with the following.

R E C I P E.

Ægyptiacum, two ounces; oil of turpentine, one ounce; tincture of myrrh and albes, each one ounce; mix and shake them in a bottle for use.

A small tent of tow dipped in the above mixture must be laid lengthways on the wound, with a pledget of dry hurds upon it, and bandaged on with a roller made from an old stocking; repeat the dressing once a-day, till the wound is dried; then turn the horse into a straw-yard, and let him continue there the winter season, which is most suitable for a cure.

In six weeks after the above operation is performed, a new hoof will appear round the coronet, betwixt the hair and hoof, and as it grows down, will be a quarter or half an inch wider than the old one.

S E C T I O N

SECTION XXXVIII.

Of H O O F - B O U N D.

A Horse is hoof-bound, when the hoof is very tight round the instep, between the hair and hoof, and wide at the bottom, resembling the shape of a bell. It is often occasioned by setting on broad and hollow shoes; though, sometimes, by a fever falling down into the horse's feet. In this case, the farrier generally falls to work in paring and drawing the horse's foot, in order to find out the lameness, and afterwards puts on a broad shoe, very much hollowed. By this fatal practice, in a week or a fortnight's time, the horse's coffin drops, and all cure is rendered ineffectual. This is owing to the chief support of the foot being taken away, and bad shoeing. But if the above complaint be taken in time, it may be cured by easing the shoe, and stopping the foot with the preparation in page 122, and then rubbing the blistering ointment in page 80, all round the instep, just above the hoof. In a few days after, let the horse be turned out to graze the space of two or three months.

SECTION

SECTION XXXIX.

Of QUITTORS.

A Quittor, is an ulcer formed between the hair and the hoof, generally on the inside quarter of the horse's foot. It arises from treads, bruises, and stubs; or from gravel, which works upwards and lodges near the coronet. If the symptoms be slight, it will be easily cured with the following oils,

R E C I P E.

Egyptiacum, four ounces; oil of turpentine, four ounces; spirits of wine, eight ounces; oil of vitriol, half an ounce; double aquafor-tis, one ounce; mix them carefully together in a bottle, to prevent them taking fire.

Let these oils be rubbed on every morning and night, and the horse have rest during the time of cure.

If he cannot be rested, the foot must be washed every night when he comes in, and in half an hour after, or when it is dry, rub the oils well on, and repeat them in the morning half an hour before he goes to work.

These

These oils are excellent in curing all kinds of treads, stubs, and bruises, on the feet of horses, before they are ulcered; and equally efficacious for the foul in beasts feet.

When the quittor is ulcered, or piped, it is easily discovered by washing the part with a little water, and letting the horse stand half an hour, or an hour; in which time, a thick matter will appear over the mouth of the ulcer.— The depth and situation of the wound, or pipe, must be examined with a probe or crow quill; then let half an ounce of sublimate be made into a paste with a little spirits of hartshorn, and lay it on a fireshovel, setting it by the fireside to dry, till it turns black; a small quantity of which paste, (of the bulk of a pea or bean) must be rolled in a bit of paper, and forced to the bottom of the ulcer, or pipe, with a skewer; then fill the hole with tow. But if the part be swelled, it is certainly hollow at the bottom.

In this case, two or three little holes must be made through the swelling, with a blacksmith's poker, heated and sharpened; then put in each hole a bit of the above powder, and fill them with tow as before. A little of the before-mentioned oils may also be rubbed on once a day.

day, for a week; and the following poultice spread on a cloth, and applied to the swelling;

R E C I P E.

Ale dregs, one quart; rye flower, a sufficient quantity: boil them to the consistence of a poultice, and add two ounces of hog's lard.

This poultice may be repeated every day, for a week, in which time the core will be ready to fall out; afterwards dress the wound with the following mixture.

R E C I P E.

Ægyptiacum, two ounces; wound-balsam, one ounce: shake them together in a bottle for use.

The wound, until it is well, must be dressed once a-day, with a small tent of tow dipped in the mixture. The before-mentioned oils must be rubbed on quite round the outside of the wound. But if the matter be lodged or confined under the hoof, the hoof must be entirely taken away in that part, and a bar-shoe put on to ease the quarter.

The matter, if retained too long, will rot the coffin-bone, being of a soft and spongy nature.

ture. There are many Recipes for quitters, but as the above seldom fails in every stage of this disorder, it would be unnecessary to mention any other.

SECTION XL.

Of the RUNNING-THRUSH.

A Running-Frush, or Thrush, is an imposthume in the frogs of horses feet which have fleshy heels, or ragged or rotten frogs.—The frog must first be cleansed or pared as far as it is hollow, and the part rubbed with the sharp water in page 110; then lay a small pledget of hurds, dipped in *Ægyptiacum*, upon the thrush, and a pledget dipped in tar, over the whole, splinted fast under the shoe. This must be repeated once every day, till the horse is well; and the thrush rubbed once a-day with the sharp water, after the cure is finished, to prevent the disorder returning.

N. B. Diuretics for the grease, must also be administered during the time of cure.

SECTION

SECTION XLI.

Of the CANKER.

A Canker in the foot, generally proceeds from the running-thrush, which spreads and runs under the sole of the feet till it falls off, and turns rotten and putrid. The first intention of cure must be to pare the foot down; then with a knife, bent in the shape of an half-moon, pare out the rotten and putrified flesh, which grows on the bottom of the foot, taking care not to cut deeper than the rotten part, lest it should endanger the coffin-bone. This done, put on the shoe with two nails on each side, and take a handful of common salt, and lay it over the part which is cut; then wedge it fast up with hurds, which will stop the bleeding.—The next day take off the dressing, and examine whether the hoof presses on a tender part; if so, it must be pared quite thin; and if hollow underneath, it may be taken out, which, if necessary, must be done every time it is dressed. Rub the parts with the *Ægyptiacum*, and dip small pledgets of tow in it, and lay them upon every part affected with the canker; afterwards lay a pledget of hurds dipped in tar, over the

R dressing,

dressings, and dry hurds upon the whole. The dressing must be splinted to the foot as fast as possible, as that will be a means of bringing about the cure sooner. The foot must be dressed once a-day, as before directed; and if any fungous flesh appears, sprinkle a little verdigrease in powder, over it. Sometimes in this disorder the horse looses his hoof, and then it becomes very troublesome to cure. For when the shoe cannot be made fast, it is impossible to fasten the dressing; unless a boot be made on purpose, and so many cloths or rags applied, as will heat the foot, and make it worse than before. Therefore, to prevent the hoof from falling off, let it be well washed every day with the sharp water, (used for the grease) before the foot is dressed, and the cankered part, and all round the instep, must be washed with the same. This method will preserve the hoof from falling off, and with the help of the abovementioned instructions, every skilful person will be able to effect a cure on the worst kind of cankered feet whatsoever.

S E C T I O N

SECTION XLII.

Of Bites and Stings of Venomous Creatures.

THE bite of a viper may be cured, by rubbing the parts, or the whole limb, a considerable time, with warm sallad oil, repeating it twice or thrice a-day.

Stings of hornets or wasps, may be remedied by rubbing an equal quantity of vinegar and sallad oil, on the parts affected. Some persons choose, in these cases, to give internal medicines, of which the following is very excellent.

RECIPE.

Mithridate, one ounce; salt of tartar, two drams: dissolve them in a pint of rue tea; add four ounces of sallad oil, and give it to the horse as soon as possible.

SECTION XLIII.

Of the Bite of a Mad Dog.

THE following Recipes have been much recommended in the bite of a mad dog.

RECIPE.

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R E C I P E.

*Musk, sixteen grains ; native and faëtitious cin-
nabar, each twenty-five grains, to be taken
in a glass of arrack, three nights together,
and the night preceding the full of three suc-
cessive moons.*

ANOTHER FOR THE SAME.

R E C I P E.

*Garlic beads, and rue leaves, dried and pow-
dered, three ounces and an half ; pewter, in
powder, two ounces and an half ; oyster shells,
prepared, three ounces and an half ; sawin
leaves, dried and powdered, two drams, to
be taken in ale.*

S E C T I O N XLIV.

Of G E L D I N G.

GELDING, is an operation well known
to most persons. The usual method is to
cauterize the extremities of the spermatic ves-
sels, and fill up the scrotum, or cod, with di-
gestive ointment melted, or with common salt.
But when the stones are required to be taken
away

away from a full grown horse, great care and ingenuity is required. Soon as the cod is opened, and the stones are discharged, a strong wax thread must be tied round the spermatic vessels, and the testicles cut off, which must afterwards be dressed with digestive ointment, and the swelled parts rubbed twice a-day with the ointment in page 88. If the swelling and inflammation are considerable, give the horse one ounce of bark, and half an ounce of nitre, in a pint of warm ale, twice a-day; and foment the parts twice a-day, with the fomentation in page 89. These methods will preserve the horse from any danger which might happen in all such kinds of operations.

SECTION XLV.

Of DOCKING.

DOCKING, or cutting off a horse's tail, is an operation almost universally known, and seldom attended with any danger. The operation is best performed with an engine, used for that purpose by the farriers. When the tail is taken off, let it be gently seared with an hot iron (polished) till the blood is stopped.
Then

Then lay a bit of rosin upon it, and touch it with the iron till it dissolves, and runs over the end of the strut. This is all that is requisite in docking a horse; though sometimes an inflammation and gangrene may succeed, especially if the tail is fleshy, or the horse be stunted too close to the rump. In this case, no time must be lost. Give the powerful mixture in page 43, twice or three times a-day; fomenting the part twice a-day, and rubbing it with the blistering oils, in page 87, which must be strictly observed till the inflammation abates, and his appetite returns, which generally leaves the horse in this disorder.

S E C T I O N XLVI.

Of N I C K I N G.

NICKING, is an operation to make the horse carry his tail neat and elegant. This operation must not be performed when the weather is too hot or cold, but in a mild and temperate air. First let the horse be thrown down, and about four or five nicks made in his tail, according to the length of it. The first nick must be made about an inch and an half,

or

or two inches from the rump; the others at a proportionate distance from each other. The greatest art in nicking is, to cut deep enough on each side the under part of the tail; as there are two tendons or sinews on each side, the ends of which will sprout or rise up, after they are cut. Some persons take a small quantity of these tendons out, in order to prevent their growing together again; but this is absurd, since, if the horse's tail be well pulled, the tendons never unite again. Soon as the tail is nicked, small pledgets of tow must be dipped in an equal quantity of myrrh and oil of turpentine, shaken together; and after the tents are dipped in the mixture and applied, a pledget of dry tow must be put over them, and tied on with laps of tow, or old cloth, that the blood may be stopped. When this is done, let the horse be walked ten or twenty minutes, or until he is cool; then put him in the stable, and the day following, at night, cut the laps, without pulling the dressing off: next morning take off the old dressing, and dress it with the following, till such time as he is well.

R E C I P E.

Ægyptiacum, four ounces; oil of turpentine, three ounces: shake them well together.

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A small doffel of tow, dipped in this mixture, must be applied on every nick, and tied up with laps of tow, or old cloth, as before; then put the horse into pullies. But as all the art of making a horse to carry his tail well consists in this, care must be taken in the execution. The pullies should be fixed about a yard above the horse's shoulder, in order to bring the end of his tail within four or five inches of the croup. The method of fixing it must be according to the position of the horse. If he is placed on one side of his standing more than the other, the pullies must be fixed to that side to keep his tail straight. Let the above dressing be repeated every other day, during eight or ten days; afterwards anoint the wounds once a-day with a feather dipped in the mixture; and then sprinkle a little powdered rosin upon them, which must be done till he is well.

N. B. The horse must be taken out of doors every other day, and trotted. If he does not carry his tail straight, the pullies must be altered to one side, according as he stands in the stable.

S E C T I O N

SECTION XLVII.

Of False Quarters and Sand-Cracks.

A sand-crack, is a little cleft, running in a straight line down the hoof; and, sometimes, through the horny part, which, in process of time, often grows out of itself. But if the crack passes through the ligament, which joins the hoof with the coronet, it must be remedied in the following manner. First rasp the cleft thin and wide, close to the hair, and with a firing-iron, moderately heated, fire straight across the cleft, betwixt the hair and the hoof, and dress it in the same manner as the false quarter.

A false quarter, is when one part of the hoof is destroyed by some bad and long continued quittor, which renders the quarter useless, and the horse frequently lame. The following will be found an effectual cure in these cases. First rasp the quarter quite thin throughout, and with a firing-iron, gently heated, fire exactly between the bar and hoof, beginning at the corner of the heel, and going forward, half an inch; or an inch, upon the sound part of the foot, and fire it pretty deep through the li-
S
gament

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gament which unites the hoof with the coronet. This done, dress the parts with the digestive ointment in page 85, a week or ten days; then heal the wound with an equal quantity of *Ægyptiacum* and the wound-balsam, mixed together. See Appendix.

Let the horse be kept in the stable till the wound be dried and healed; and afterwards turned out into a good straw-yard, to continue there all winter: this operation being always best performed at the latter end of the year.

In six or eight weeks after the horse is fired, a new hoof will appear all round the coronet, as far as he was fired. When it is grown half an inch down, and any ways out of form, it must be brought into shape by rasping, and washed with old urine. Soon as the quarter is grown down, and the horse begins to work again, every time he is new shod, his feet must be washed with old chamber-lye, in order to rust the nails, and strengthen and corroborate the hoof.

S E C T I O N

S E C T I O N . XLVIII.

Of Wounds in the Feet, from Nails, Gravel, &c.

HORSES, in general, are more subject to lameness in the feet than in any other part of the body, and, for want of timely care and proper judgment, it often proves of bad consequence; these parts being naturally tender and exposed to inflammation. When matter is once formed in any part of the foot, it must be discharged; otherwise, the bone, which is of a spongy nature, soon becomes affected, and the whole foot is in danger. The most dangerous part in a horse's foot, when stubbed, is the point of the frog, being near the coffin-bone.

When any foreign bodies are lodged in the feet; such as nails, stubs, thorns, &c. the foot must be pared with a drawing-knife to the quick, all round the part, and the bodies extracted soon as possible. If the wound be recent, or slight, a little oil of turpentine poured on it, and set fire to it with an hot poker, is commonly a present cure, without further application; but if it penetrate so deep as to affect the coffin-bone, no time should be lost in
the

the cure; for which the following remedy is very suitable.

RECIPE.

Wound balsam, one ounce; tincture of myrrh, one ounce; oil of turpentine, half an ounce: mix and shake them all together.

Let a small tent dipped in this mixture, be applied to the wound, which, if slight, must only be laid over the mouth of it, and a little of the following stopping applied on the dressing.

RECIPE.

Tar, four ounces; bees' wax, four ounces; hog's lard, four ounces; common turpentine, one ounce: melt them together for use.

When the wound has been dressed with the above mixture, a small quantity of the stopping must next be melted in an iron ladle, and the foot stopped up with hurds dipped in it, and two splints put across to fasten it on. The above is an effectual cure for all wounds in the feet, proceeding from pricks in shoeing, or from gravel, stubs, thorns, nails, &c. First, the foot must be well cleared with a drawing-knife,
and

and the piece, or particle, extracted with a pair of nippers, if any remains behind.

Should this prove unsuccessful, and the horse recovers not of his lameness, and the matter discharged be thin, bloody, and offensive in smell, the wound must be immediately opened with a drawing-knife, to the bottom, and then dressed as before directed.

If any nail should penetrate the joint of the foot, so as to endanger the cartilages which surround the joint, and causes the synovia, or joint-oil to discharge, it is extremely difficult to cure. In cases of this sort, therefore, no time must be lost in dressing the horse in the manner directed in page 91, on joint-oil.

Country farriers are prone to a very bad fault, in the management of a horse that is lame in the foot. After it has been pared quite thin, and the horse so far recovered from his lameness as to be capable of work, the farrier generally wedges the lame part, under the shoe, with hurds, to prevent the gravel working to the wound. This is very wrong, as the pressing of the hurds fills the lame part full of pain, and the gravel is sure to work between the hoof
and

and the hurds, so as to make it impossible to be extracted, and the horse lamer than he was at first. To prevent which, a horse when lame in the feet, must never work with any kind of stuffing in them, but should be shod so as to ease the part, and that the gravel may wear out. Whenever he comes from work, the foot must always be well washed, and dressed as before-mentioned.

S E C T I O N XLIX.

Of the COLT-EVIL.

TH E colt-evil, chiefly affects young stoned colts, which have full liberty with mares before they are able to cover them. This disorder generally causes the skin to fret off the horse's yard, and the sheath to swell. It is chiefly owing to dirt or nastiness lodging in the parts, which may be removed by washing them clean with a little warm vinegar and sweet oil; but if the yard be much swelled, let the following fomentation be used twice a-day.

R E C I P E.

R E C I P E.

Marshmallow roots, one handful; elder leaves, one handful: boil these in three quarts of milk till reduced to two.

The parts affected must be fomented with two pieces of flannel squeezed out of the above medicine, every morning and evening, as warm as the horse will bear it; and the swelled parts rubbed with the liniment in page 47. Or, the fomentation in page 77, may be applied, twice a-day, till he recovers.

The excoriation, or fretting of the glands, may likewise be gently rubbed once every two days, with a little of the mercurial ointment, mentioned for the scab in sheep. The oozing, or dribbling from the yard, is properly a gonorrhœa simplex. It is chiefly owing to high feeding in young horses, and a relaxation of the glands and seminal vessels, brought on by frequent emissions. This disorder must be cured by giving the horse the purge in page 5. When the purging has ceased, a diuretic ball may be given every morning, or every other morning, for a fortnight. Or the diuretic balls may be omitted, and the following balls given instead of them,

R E C I P E.

144 EVERY MAN HIS RECIPE.

Electuary lenitive, four ounces; nitre, four ounces, in powder; yellow rosin, in powder, four ounces; gum arabic, two ounces, in powder; liquorice powder, two ounces; balsam of capivi, sufficient to form the whole into a proper consistence for balls, of the size of a pullet's egg.

One of these balls must be given every morning and night, till the horse is well. Or, if the case be desperate, the solution and decoction, mentioned in page 25, may be given as there directed. But if the above methods should fail, two or three spoonfuls of the injection in page 20, may be thrown up his yard, once or twice a-day, with a syringe, till the cure is completed.

SECTION L.

Of the Anticor, or Feltoric Tumour.

THIS disorder begins with a malignant swelling in the breast, and extends along the belly as far as the sheath. It is attended with a fever and inflammation, great depression, weakness,

Weakness, and loss of appetite. This last symptom is owing to the inflammation, which sometimes affects the whole gullet and throat, and is very dangerous. To effect a cure, first give the purge in page 42; and when the purge has done working, give the drink in page 45, every morning till the swelling abates, and afterwards once a-day till he is well. The swelled part must be rubbed with the blistering ointment in page 86, once a-day for three days together; and then with the blistering oils in page 87, once or twice every day, till the swelling subsides. In this case, the horse must have warm water and mashes twice a-day, till he recovers.

It is usual to open the tumour in five or six places with a lancet, or a hot pointed cautery, and dress it with digestives. But this is always attended with great danger, for the blood being in a bad state, it is very difficult to bring the wounds to a good digestion, and if not, generally causes gangrene and mortification about the wounds, and often the death of the horse.

SECTION

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SECTION LI.

Of the FOUNDER in the Feet.

THIS disorder is superficially understood, by most persons, and is called the chest-founder; though it might be queried whether ever such a disorder existed. It is very common to hear of horses foundering in the feet, but never in the chest. Founder in the feet arises from cold after violent exercise, drinking cold water; riding into ponds, &c. when overheated, which brings on a violent fever, and, for want of proper management, settles down into the feet, and is improperly called the chest founder. When the horse is thus affected, after violent exercise, &c. administer the following ball.

R E C I P E.

Calomel, two drams; opium, one scruple; jalap, two drams: make these into a ball with conserve of roses, and give it to the horse as soon as possible.

In an hour after taking the ball, give the purge in page 42, and two hours after the purge, a mash of scalded bran and oats, and warm
gruel

gruel twice a-day. After the physic has done working, let the horse be treated in the same manner as in other fevers. If he is bound, let the glyster in page 13, be given once every day, and the parts round his fetlocks and pasterns rubbed with the mixture in page 45, or fomented with the fomentation, page 77. If the above methods are attended to, they will prevent the fever settling in the feet. When the horse has been foundered a considerable time, small lumps, of the size of a finger or thumb end, will frequently rise on each side of the heel, upon the coronet: these may be called splints of a ring-bone, arising from pains in the feet.

The cure must be performed by clipping off the hair quite bare, and the lumps on each side the foot pricked in the same manner as in bone spavins; and afterwards dressed with the blistering mixture in page 98, once every morning, for a week. Soon as the blisters have done running, the horse must be turned into a good straw-yard, and run there all winter.

If the horse is only foundered in one foot, which if not sunk, or less than the other, the sole may be drawn, and the shoe put on; then
let

let the foot be filled up with nettles and salt, each one handful, pounded in a mortar, and a pledget of hurds laid over the dressing, and fastened with three or four splints, till the bleeding is stopped.

This done, clip off the hair all round the coronet, and fire him neatly, rubbing the blistering ointment in page 80, over the part affected, three or four mornings together; always remembering to tie up the horse's head to the rack, and take the litter from before him, to prevent his rubbing off the blister. When the sole of the foot begins to strengthen, the horse may be turned out into a straw-yard, or foddered in a close.

Some horses, which have been foundered a long time, and used to have their feet pared down, and the soles drawn thin, in order to cool the feet; but when in this state, the air penetrates and dries to such a degree, that the whole foot is considerably lessened thereby; nor is there any method to throw out the foot again but by firing between the hair and hoof, round half the foot at one time, and the other half soon as a new foot appears where he was fired first. The sole being the main support of the horse's

horse's foot, should never be pared more than the loose or shelly parts out. For if the horse's feet be ever so strong, sound or good, and the sole constantly pared and drawn thin with a drawing-knife every time he is shod, he will become lame, tender footed, and in time, as bad as one that is foundered.

SECTION LII.

OF ROWELLING.

ROWELLING is useful in some respects, and answers nearly the same intention as blistering does on the human body. When this operation is performed, the skin must be cut, so as to get a finger or a thumb into it, which must be worked about till the skin is parted from the body three or four inches round, then dip the rowel in a little digestive ointment (page 85) melted, or an equal quantity of hog's lard and common turpentine, melted together. When the rowel is put in, two or three tents of tow dipped in the digestive ointment, must be applied along with the rowel; and let the horse have warm water for three days. When a good matter appears, take out the tent, and turn the rowel every two or three days. A

A fortnight, or three weeks, is always deemed sufficient time for a rowel to be in. Rowelling is very useful in old strains of long standing, either in the shoulder, stifle, or whirlbone.

When a rowel is used in the shoulder, it must be about three or four inches below the joint of the shoulder, and the same distance below the whirlbone; and in the stifle, rather in the inside of the thigh,

The use of rowelling in the above purposes is to relax the capsula, or ligamental purse, which surrounds the joints, and makes way for the jellied blood which may lodge there from the severity of the strain. It is likewise proper in diseases of the head, viz. headachs, sleepiness, staggers, and disorders of the eyes; also, in achs, pains, internal inflammation, &c.

N. B. A horse must never be bled, nor purged, till a good digestion appears; nor rowelled, if he is lean, surfeited, or hidebound.

SECTION

SECTION LIII.

A STAR in the Forehead.

THE method of making an artificial star in the forehead of a horse, is done by making two holes through the skin, two inches distant from each other, and two more holes at the same distance, right across. The holes must be of the size just to pass an ivory or bone skewer into them, which must be worked about till the skin be parted from the horse's skull, in the same manner as a rowel, quite round from one hole to another. Then let two bits of wire be put into two holes across, and out of the other, leaving about half an inch of wire out of every hole; afterwards lap between the ends of the wire and the skin, with a strong packthread ten or twenty times round, as fast as possible you can. This done, lay a plaister of pitch over the whole, and let it remain three days. Then take off the plaister, and unlapping the cord, take out the wires, and dress the parts with an equal quantity of honey of roses, and the wound-balsam, mixed together, and smeared on with a feather, pouring a little in the holes, once every day, till he is well.

By

breed in their backs. A little of it must be rubbed well on the parts affected, once or twice, which is generally sufficient to abate the itching and cause the hair to grow, or destroy the warbles. It is also an effectual cure for lice in either horse or beast, a little of it must be rubbed under the mane, along the back, and down the shoulders and flanks; once dressing being generally sufficient.

SECTION LV.

Of BEASTS which stale Blood.

IN the spring of the year, in some pastures, beasts are very apt to stale blood. The following drink is an effectual cure.

R E C I P E.

Red sanders, in powder, two ounces; bay berries, in powder, two ounces; bole armenic, two ounces, in powder; common turpentine, four ounces: beat them together in the form of a ball, to be dissolved in a quart of old milk, and given warm.

If the beast be no better in two days, repeat the drink a second time, which will be sufficient even in desperate cases.

SECTION LVI.

Of BLACK OILS.

THESE oils are effectual for sheep that have been bit by dogs, or torn with lambing. They may be rubbed on once or twice a day, two or three days together, which generally works a cure. They are likewise excellent for wounds in horse or beast, when in the fleshy parts; and if a gangrene is likely to ensue, there is nothing better.

RECIPE.

Oil of turpentine, two ounces; oil of linseed, four ounces; oil of vitriol, one ounce: put them in a strong quart bottle, and shake them together, which will cause great agitation; then fill up the bottle with linseed oil, and shake it as before.

The above oils are excellent for the purpose they are designed for, but may not give satisfac-

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ion to every one, on account of the articles being few and common. For this reason, have annexed another; which, I have no doubt, will meet with general approbation.

R E C I P E.

Oil of turpentine, two ounces; oil of linseed, three ounces; oil of vitriol, one ounce; mix them carefully together: then add oil of spike, two ounces; oil of petre, two ounces; oil of snallows, two ounces; oil of elder, four ounces; oil of origanum, one ounce; Barbadoes tar, two ounces; tincture of myrrh and aloes, four ounces; oil of bays, two ounces: mix them well together in a bottle for use.

N. B. When either of the above oils are made up, the bottles must not be corked, till the agitation has entirely ceased.

A P P E N D I X.

A P P E N D I X.

TH E following are a few select prescriptions and preparations of various medicines; which will enable the public to prepare great part of the compositions genuine, and at a small expence,

Ointment of Ægyptiacum.

Take honey, three pounds, and melt it over a fire; then add blue vitriol and verdigrease, in fine powder, each three ounces: boil them over a slow fire till they have acquired a due consistence, and a reddish colour.

Another Method to make Ægyptiacum.

Take verdigrease, in powder, five ounces; honey, fourteen ounces; vinegar, seven ounces: boil them over a gentle fire, to the consistence of an ointment.

If this mixture be kept a considerable time, the thick part falls to the bottom; therefore it is necessary it should be stirred up before made use of. It is excellent for cleansing and detarging ulcers, and suppressing fungous flesh; and is preferable, for these purposes, to that above-mentioned. These preparations are only for external use.

Another Ointment of *Ægyptiacum*.

Take verdigrease and alum, each three ounces, in powder; blue vitriol, one ounce, in powder; corrosive sublimate, two drams, in powder; vinegar, five ounces; honey, one pound and an half: boil them over a slow fire to the consistence of an ointment.

When this is used it must be stirred from the bottom of the pot. This is well calculated for a running-thrush, or cankered feet, (see the Section on cankered feet and running thrushes), also, for cleansing and detarging old ulcers, in different parts of the body, and the suppression of fungous flesh.

White Ointment.

Take hog's lard, two pounds; goose-grease, two pounds;

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This drink has frequently been given in all kinds of fevers, and is, in general, attended with good success. It may be given once or twice every day, till the symptoms abate.

Diapente Powder.

† Take myrrh, bay berries, and round birchwort roots, equal quantities; with double the quantity of ivory shavings.

This powder has been much esteemed for fevers, &c. a long time.

A Cordial Drink.

= Take Fryar's balsam, and spirits of volatile aromatic, each one ounce: put them in a two ounce bottle for use.

When this cordial drink is administered, it should be given in a pint of warm ale, and may be repeated once every hour, or three or four times a-day, if thought needful. This cordial is excellent for the colic or gripes; and likewise in all kinds of low, nervous, and flatulent diseases. It is reported this has been sold as a quack medicine in many parts of England, under

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The Green Ointment.

Take elder leaves, five handfuls; wormwood, four handfuls; plantain leaves, five handfuls; cut them small, or bruise them in a mortar; then boil them in twelve pounds of fresh butter, or twelve pounds of hog's lard prepared, over a slow fire, continually stirring them, till the leaves, &c. grow crisp; then strain and press out the ointment for use.

The use of this ointment may be seen in page 40 and 47, and in various other passages. It is excellent for swellings about wounds, particularly those about the head, eyes, and tendonous parts.

N. B. The herbs must be gathered in the month of May, and the ointment made at the same time.

Extract of Saturn.

Commonly called GOULARD.

Take litharge of gold, two pounds; white wine vinegar, four pints: put them together into a glazed pipkin, and simmer them over a fire an hour and an half, constantly stirring them with

with a piece of flat wood; then take the pipkin off the fire, let the whole settle, and pour off the clear into a bottle for use.

N. B. Goulard is excellent in many cases, see page 50, and other parts of the book.

Tincture of Myrrh and Aloes.

Take myrrh, in powder, three ounces; hepatic aloes, in powder, two ounces; spirits of wine, or brandy, two quarts: digest them in a warm place six days; then let the tincture be strained off, and put into a bottle for use.

This tincture is good for healing all kinds of green wounds, sore backs or shoulders; also, for cuts and wounds on the human body.

Tincture of Fetid.

Take asafetida, four ounces; digest it in one quart of rectified spirits of wine, three or four days; then strain it for use.

Tincture of fetid is useful to prevent flies corroding or preying on wounds in summer.—
An equal quantity of the wound balsam, or
tincture

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tincture of myrrh, may be mixed along with it, and anoint the wound once a-day. For its internal use, see page 39.

Balls for the Staggers.

Take James's powders, two drams; turmeric, in powder, half an ounce; cream of tartar, half an ounce: make them into one ball with a sufficient quantity of honey.

The above ball may be repeated once in four hours, or every two hours, when the case is desperate. If James's powders be thought too expensive, use two drams of the powerful mixture for fevers, in page 43. which will have the same, or better effect.

N. B. A horse which is affected with staggers, convulsions, epilepsies, or any kind of inflammatory fevers, should not have malt mashes given him; nor cordials that are made of boiled ale and bread, sweetened with sugar. These only aggravate the disorder, and make it worse. A horse, in a fever, requires nothing more than watergruel, well thickened with oatmeal, till his appetite is recovered.

Fever

Fever Powders.

Take common antimony, one pound; put it into a crucible, then place it over a very brisk fire; when it is hot and ready to melt, put to it, by a handful at a time, one pound of shavings of hartshorn; then raise the heat by degrees, (keep stirring it all the time) till the fire is very fierce, and the powder becomes as white as possible, then take it off, and cool it gradually.

The dose of this powder, in inflammatory fevers, is two drams, which may be given in a pint of watergruel, every two, four, six, or eight hours, according to the severity of the fever. These powders are excellent for promoting perspiration.

An Ointment for Greasy Heels.

Take common turpentine, one pound, and melt it over a slow fire; then take it off, and add alum, in powder, one pound and an half; bole armenic, two ounces: stir the whole till it is cold.

When this ointment is used, it must be spread on strong brown paper, and applied over the heel,

heel, or the parts which greafe, and bandaged on with lifting. When a horse is dressed with this ointment, turn him into a dry straw-yard, or a dry close.

A Drink for the Gripes, or Colic, when on a Journey.

Take tincture of opium, two drams; oil of juniper, two drams; sweet spirits of nitre, half an ounce; Fryar's balsam, or the wound balsam, half an ounce; mix them together in a bottle for one dose, and give it in a pint of warm ale.

This drink is excellent in all kinds of gripes; if the disorder continues two hours, after taking the above drink, repeat it again, give him a clyster and keep him warm.

Cordial Balls.

Take caraway seeds, cardamom seeds, aniseeds, each two ounces, in powder; flower of sulphur, one ounce; turmeric, in powder, two ounces; saffron, two drams; candied sugar, four ounces; oil of olive, four ounces; spanish juice, two ounces, dissolved in a glass of mountain

mountain wine; oil of aniseeds, two drams: bruise the ingredients in a mortar, with a sufficient quantity of liquorice powder, to a proper consistence for balls, the size of a pigeon's egg.

Cordial balls are chiefly prepared for hunters, and may be given every day when the horse returns from his chase, or from a long journey. These balls may likewise be given to horses which have a cold, or cough, to strengthen the appetite, and promote a good digestion; they are also given with good success in slight cases of the colic or gripes.

Balls for restoring the Appetite.

Take gentian, in powder, two ounces; Virginian snakeroot, in powder, one ounce; filings of iron, prepared, two ounces; saffron, two drams, in powder; mithridate, two ounces; balsam of sulphur, with oil of aniseed, one ounce; lesser cardamom seeds, in powder, two ounces; lenitive electuary, four ounces: beat the whole in a mortar, with a sufficient quantity of syrop of roses, into a proper consistence for balls, and make them the size of a pullet's egg.

These

These balls are better calculated for restoring the appetite after a lingering disease than the former, and causes a quick digestion. They may be given in all internal disorders, after the symptoms are mitigated.

Balsam of Sulphur.

Take linseed oil, one quart; flower of sulphur, eight ounces; boil them together over a slow fire, continually stirring them, till they have acquired the consistence of a balsam.

The vessel which these are boiled in, must be large enough to hold three times the quantity of the ingredients. As soon as the oil begins to act upon the sulphur, its agitation will be so rapid, that it will be difficult to reduce or subdue the violence of its ebullition. The above balsam, is good in all kinds of colds, coughs, &c.

Tincture of Sena,

Commonly called DAFY'S ELIXIR.

Take jalap, coriander seeds, and cream of tartar, each one ounce; sena, two ounces; gum guaiacum, two drams; brandy, three pints: let

let them stand for ten days, and then strain off what is fine for use.

This is an excellent remedy for horses which overpurge, or for pain in the bowels, &c.— The dose is half a pint, or a pint, at a time, and may be repeated as thought proper.

Species of Scordium, in Powder,

Commonly called DIASCORDIUM.

Take bole arménie, or French bole, four ounces; scordium, two ounces; cinnamon, one ounce; storax strained, tormentil root, bistort root, gentian, dittany of Crete, galbanum strained, gum arabic, red roses, each one ounce; and of long pepper, and ginger, each half an ounce; strained opium, dried gently, six drams: powder the ingredients fine, mix them well together, and make a species, which must be kept in a bottle well corked for use.

This species being composed of aromatic and astringent ingredients, is excellent in many internal disorders, particularly those of the lax and scouring, see page 6; and page 74.

The above species of scordium may be made
Y. into

into an electuary, by boiling syrop of meconium to the consistence of honey; then mix any quantity of the above powders, with three times its weight of the syrop. When this medicine is made up into an electuary, and kept a considerable time, it loses part of its astringency, wherein consists much of its virtue.

The powders may be given in a drink, from half an ounce to an ounce, twice or thrice a day.

Lime Water.

Take unslaked lime, ten pounds; pour on it six gallons of boiling water: when the ebullition is over, and the lime settled, pour off the clear into a bottle for use.

One quart of this water may be given every morning and night, in disorders attended with eruption on the skin; also may be given with good success in the colic-evil, or the mattering of the yard. The above water is used in an injection, in page 20.

Hiera Picra.

Take of succotrine aloes, four ounces, in powder;

der; Virginian snakeroot, and ginger, each half an ounce, in powder; mix them together.

Hiera picra, thus prepared, is an excellent medicine for the stomach; particularly where the stomach is weak, and the corn he eats passes away indigested. The dose is an ounce and an half made into a ball, with syrop of buckthorn, or given in a pint of warm ale.

Another Method to make Hiera Picra.

Take succotrine aloes, in powder, one pound; winter's bark, powdered, three ounces; mix them both together,

This may be given in the same manner as the other,

For Strains in different Parts.

Take aquafortis, one ounce; camphor, two drams, dissolved in half an ounce of spirits of wine; nitre, one ounce; wine vinegar, eight ounces; oil of turpentine, four ounces; white lead, half an ounce: mix and shake them well together in a bottle for use.

These

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These oils are excellent in all kinds of Strains, particularly those in the shoulder, stife, and whirlbone. Rub them on the part affected once or twice a-day,

Tincture of Opium.

Commonly called Liquid Laudanum.

Take crude opium, two ounces; English saffron, one ounce; aqua aromatica, or spirituous cinnamon water, twenty ounces: digest them in a sand-bath, with a gentle heat, till the opium is dissolved; then filter the solution, and put it into a bottle for use.

This tincture is principally calculated to subdue violent evacuations. Its use will be found in several parts of this work,

Tincture of Euphorbium,

Put into a phial any quantity of pulverized euphorbium, and pour upon it oil of tartar, per deliquium, about four fingers high: stop the phial, and place it in hot digestion two days, and it will produce a deep yellow, or reddish tincture; strain it and keep it in a glass bottle for use.

This

Q W N F A R R I E

This tincture is very powerful
old ulcers, carious bones, and raw
wounds. A tent of hards must
the tincture, and the wound dressed
or once in two days, as may be rec

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A Drink for the Colic or

Take Epsom salts, five ounces;
sliced, two ounces and an half
opium, three drams: dissolve
soap first, in a pint and an half
add the tincture, and give it to
milk warm.

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This drink may be repeated ever
till the violence of the symptoms

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Tincture of Rhubarb

Take of rhubarb, two ounces; le
seeds, husked, half an ounce;
drams; proof spirits, two pints
without heat three or four da
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This medicine should be alway
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habits of the body, &c. Half a pint, or a pint, may be given for a dose, two or three times a-day. See its excellent virtues in various passages of this book.

/// Purging Clyster.

Take mallows and camomile flowers, each one handful; fennel seeds, two ounces: mix and boil them in three quarts of water, till reduced to three pints; then strain it, and add linseed oil, half a pint; coarse sugar, quarter of a pound; Epsom salts, five ounces, dissolved in the former for use.

This clyster is very effectual for cooling and opening the body in fevers.

X Restricting Clyster.

Take oak bark, four ounces; logwood, four ounces: boil them in three quarts of water, till decreased to two; strain it off, and dissolve in it one ounce of the species of scordium, and one ounce of wound-balsam.

When the purging is violent, this clyster may be forced up once or twice a-day, till the flux abates,

Clyster

Clyster for Convulsions.

Take linseed, four ounces; valerian root, three ounces, and boil them in three quarts of water, to three pints; and then add coarse sugar, quarter of a pound; Epsom salts, four ounces; nitre, one ounce; dissolve them in the former; then add opium and asafetida, each one dram, dissolved in a little spirits of wine and water: mix the whole together, and apply it new milk warm.

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This clyster is powerful in all disorders, that are attended with pain and convulsions, or spasms, in the bowels. It may be given once or twice a-day, or oftener, if required.

Syrop of Buckthorn.

Take juice of ripe, and fresh buckthorn berries, two pounds; cinnamon and pimento, each four drams; boil them to the consistence of a syrop, with a pound and a half of coarse sugar: the spices being bruised, and tied up in a rag.

This syrop is chiefly used to mix up purging balls, which may be seen in the Section on purging.

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purging.. This syrop should always be kept ready, as the preparation is easy.

A Drink for an Inflammatory Fever.

Take emetic tartar, two scruples; salt of tartar, one ounce; camphor, one dram, dissolved in half an ounce of spirits of wine: mix the ingredients in a pint of watergruel, and give it for one dose.

This drink is excellent for all fevers that are attended with an inflammation; and in desperate cases. It may be given once every four hours; or, if the complaint be not violent, once or twice a-day will be sufficient.

Lenitive Electuary.

Take figs, one pound; sena, eight ounces; pulp of castor, pulp of tamarinds, pulp of French prunes, each half a pound; coriander seeds, four ounces; liquorice, three ounces; double refined sugar, two pounds and an half.

Pulverize the sena with the coriander seeds, and sift out ten ounces of the powder. The remainder must be boiled with the figs and liquorice.

quorice, in four pints of water, till reduced to half the quantity; then strain and press out the liquor, and evaporate it to the weight of a pound and an half, or somewhat less. In this dissolve the sugar, so as to make it into a syrop, which must be added, by a little at a time, to the pulps; afterward mix in the powder before separated by the sieve.

This electuary may be given to the quantity of six or eight ounces; once a-day, in fevers, &c. to loosen the belly. See its use in divers places in this work. .

Oxycroceum Plaster.

Take Burgundy pitch, and yellow wax, each one pound; galbanum, and tar, each half a pound; saffron, rubbed into powder, two ounces: let the Burgundy pitch, wax, and galbanum, be melted together over a gentle fire; then add the tar and saffron, and make the whole into paste.

This composition is calculated to strengthen and brace the relaxed parts. See its particular use in page 68, 81, and 82.

For the Bite of a Mad Dog.

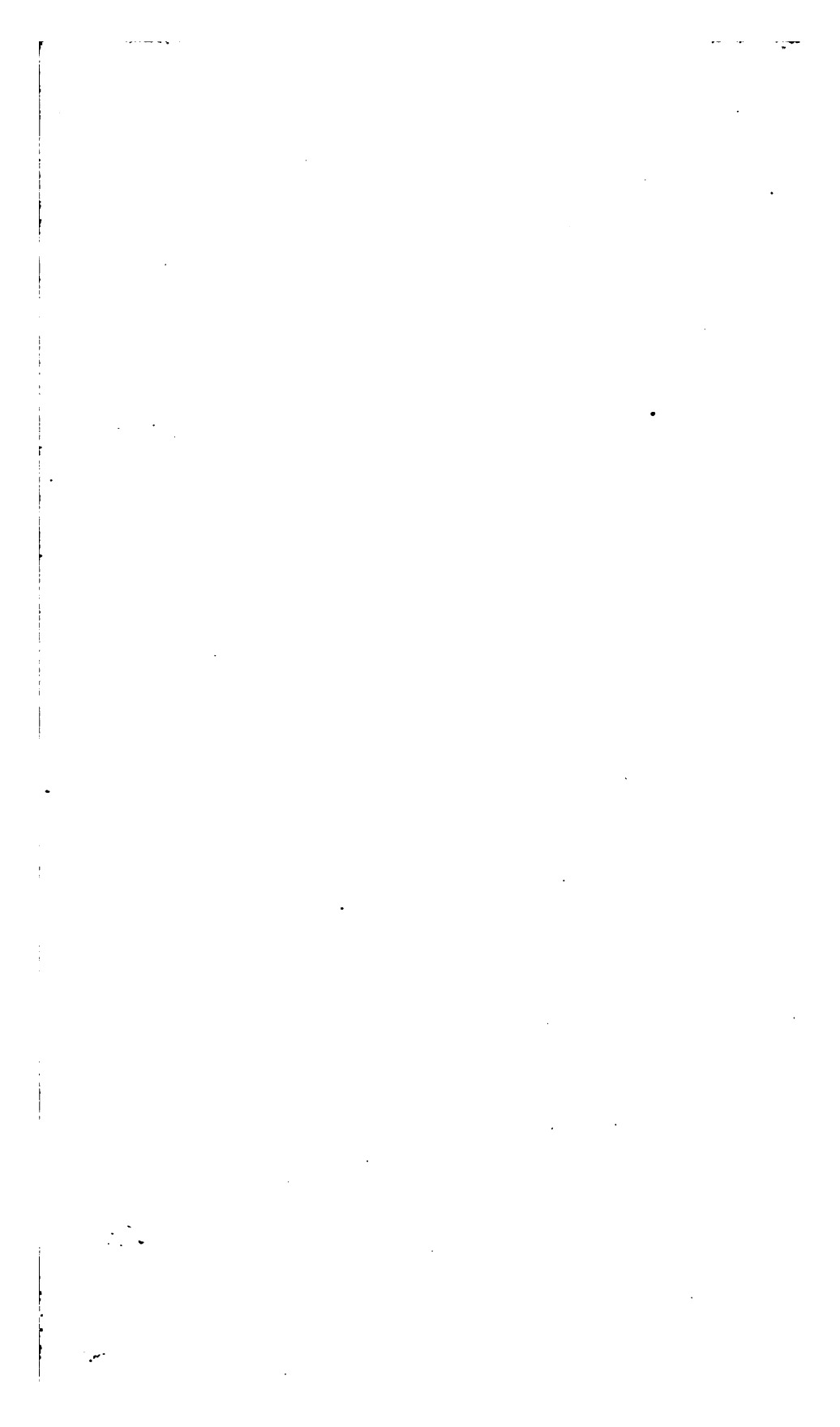
*Take twelve grains of turpeth mineral, and
make it into a pill with conserve of roses.*

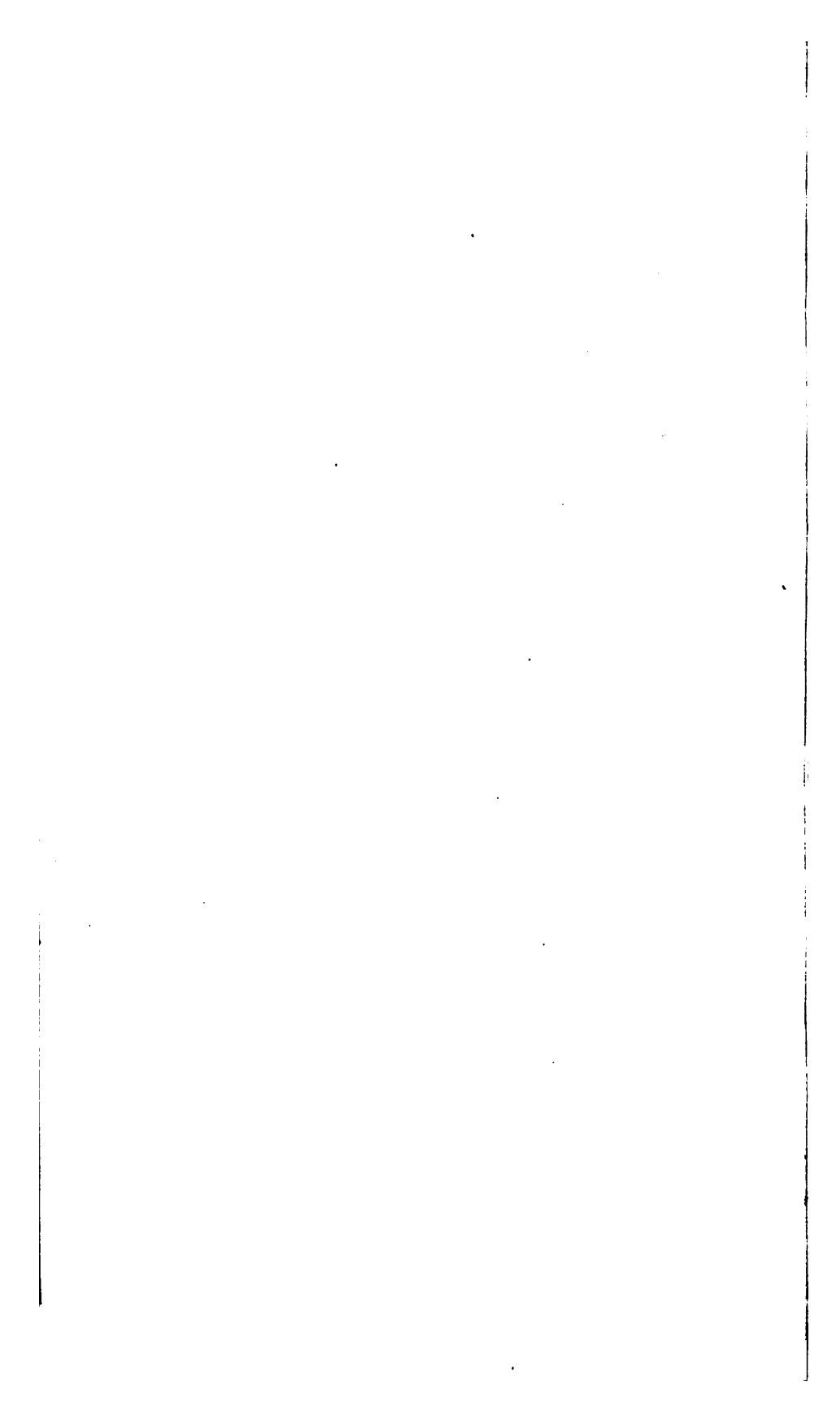
This may be given to a dog once a-day, three days together ; and one dose repeated the night preceding the full and change of two or three successive moons. If one or two of these doses be given to dogs afflicted with the distemper which they are subject to, it will effectually cure them.

F I N I S.



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